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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS FOR MERIT.

THE announcement following the call for more troops to go to Manila, to the effect that the officers for the new regiments will be chosen solely on the basis of experience and proved ability, has brought out much favorable comment. Governor Roosevelt, after his interview with the President, July 8, made the following statement in an interview:

"The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give no others, and I feel that the President's attitude in the matter in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is and will be subjected is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics has no place in the army, who feel that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and promotions alike absolutely no consideration should enter outside of the merit of the men as soldiers."

Many of the papers which have criticized the President bitterly in nearly everything he has done since he took office have a good word for him on this occasion. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), for example, which has censured the President with great freedom and vigor, particularly in respect to his expansion and civil-service policies, says:

"The Administration has given us a striking example of how well the affairs of the army can be run if politics be left out of consideration. The list of regular officers thus far selected as field officers for the new volunteer regiments is one that does unlimited credit to the War Department and to the army. If one of the fortunate officers is a 'son of his father' whose service in the late war was of no particular distinction, he is thus far only the exception to prove the rule of merit which has evidently governed the selection of the others. Of the eight colonels thus far chosen, Kobbé has distinguished himself in the Philippines, where

he has had an independent command, altho but a major; Rice, Hardin, Pettit, Hare, and Gardner commanded volunteer regiments with signal ability and success last year; Captain Craig made his mark as an able and conscientious officer long before a war with Spain was thought of, and Major Bell, a veteran of the Civil War, was badly wounded at Las Guasimas. With the exception above noted, every officer of the seven majors chosen has made his mark, one as the most dashing of the artillery subalterns and another as the best horseman in the cavalry. It is among men of this type that our future generals are to be looked for, and if chosen as such on their merits they will do as well if not better than our Lawtons and Woods and Chaffees. Perhaps the minor places in the new regiments will be distributed in the true Alger fashion. If so, the country will still have had a forcible lesson in the value of the merit system as applied to the army, and a plain demonstration of the ease with which even so important a department as Secretary Alger's could be conducted as one conducts a great business—with an eye single to the results to be attained and to the interests of the employer."

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) is another paper that has opposed the President's policies frequently. Its compliment on this occasion is characteristic of many of the comments of the opposition press, in tincturing its praise with a word of disparagement. The *Republican* says:

"The President merits the fullest praise for his excellent start in organizing the ten new regiments now being raised for the Philippine war. This start consists in nominating regular army officers as colonels of all the regiments. Whatever may be the qualification of the subordinate regimental and company officers, the regiments as a whole, commanded by such colonels, can not miss being efficient and soldierly bodies of men. The story that the President sought General Miles's advice in selecting officers for the new colonelcies seems reasonable, because the first regimental commander appointed was Col. Edmund Rice, who, at General Miles's recommendation, took command of the 6th Massachusetts infantry in Puerto Rico. No one in Washington could better advise the President in such a matter than General Miles, for his military life has been spent with the line. General Corbin, on the other hand, has been so many years in a department bureau that his knowledge of the merits of line officers could not equal General Miles's. It is a pity that the regulars can not be given the first chance at the commissions under that of colonel, yet the President's compromising faculty here asserts itself, and many of the under officers of the regiments will capture the prizes through political pull."

The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"The *Times* has criticized the President so freely upon the performances into which he allowed Alger to lead him at the beginning of the Spanish war that it is bare justice to note his good deeds in the same field. . . . The President seems to be doing the very best that a mean and stupid statute, instigated by Gorman, allows him to do for the efficiency of the army. The country owes him thanks."

The *Washington Times* (Dem.), which has been unsparing in its criticism heretofore, says:

"Whatever may justly be said in criticism of President McKinley's course in delaying the call for volunteers, now that it has been issued after a fashion, it must be conceded that he has done well to select his commanding and superior regimental officers from the regular service."

The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says: "The President will have the approval of the country if he adheres to this rule he has enunciated." The *Detroit Free Press* (Ind. Dem.)

and many other papers that have criticized the conduct of the war freely, join in complimentary comment much similar to that already quoted. The Republican press rejoice that the President has disarmed his critics.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), however, learns that the President's break with the spoilsmen is not complete, and feels disposed to judge him rather harshly. After quoting Governor Roosevelt's statement, *The Ledger* says:

"In the face of this declaration comes a despatch from Washington notifying Pennsylvania soldiers that if they want commissions they must apply to Senators Quay and Penrose, who, of course, will use even this petty patronage to promote Quayism in the State. The despatch says:

"Senators Quay and Penrose were in the city this morning, and called at the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Alger and General Corbin in regard to the appointments of officers in Pennsylvania. They were told that Pennsylvania would have from about twenty-four to twenty-six officers in the new regiments, and the Senators stated to General Corbin that they would consult to-day with the Pennsylvania delegation, and submit to-morrow a list of officers they would indorse. They were given a list of officers picked out by the President who had seen meritorious service."

"The intimation is that the choice of officers is to be made out of a list of eligibles prepared by the President, and that is a distinct advance upon the old method, but the choice is to be made by politicians, and commissions are to be given out not for military merit alone, as Governor Roosevelt hoped, but because of the political influence of the appointees or their backers. Such a method of appointment and promotion is demoralizing to the army, even tho care should be taken to limit appointments to qualified men who have seen service. The soldiers who have no political influence back of them are discouraged, and those who receive appointments must feel that they have not won them by merit alone, but are under obligations to their backers for a favor that must be returned. The President could well afford to break with Quay and all the other spoils-seeking politicians on this subject. The people would sustain him by an overwhelming vote if he should boldly break away from all political influences, and determine to manage the army and the war in the Philippines according to his own sense of right and responsibility. It is a shame to have the brave soldiers of Pennsylvania denied commissions unless they can go to the War Department branded by Quay."

Rejection of Austria's Arbitration Proposal.—The comments on our refusal to arbitrate Austria-Hungary's claim for damages arising from the death of Austro-Hungarian subjects during the Hazelton, Pa., riots in September, 1897, show no disposition to dispute the correctness of our Government's position. As an example of current opinion on the case, we quote the following comment from the Baltimore *American*:

"The demand of Austria-Hungary for damages for the killing of Hungarian miners at Latimer, and the subsequent request for arbitration of the claims, were characterized by *The American* when they were made as inadmissible. These claims differed radically from those made by Italy for outrages on Italians at New Orleans, or for the mobbing of Chinamen in the West, in each of which instances the Government paid a sum of money. In the Latimer case the Hungarians were conspiring with other miners not only to defy the law, but to abrogate all law, and impose their own will on an entire community.

"A more flagrant case has never occurred in this country, and the punishment was severe—more severe, many thought, than it ought to have been; but it is a difficult matter to put a limit to the laws of vengeance when once it has been provoked by a ruthless mob, bent upon destruction. After a long and exhaustive trial, in which the rage of the mob was fully represented by very able counsel, the sheriff and his deputies were acquitted, and that should have ended the incident. The trial ought to have been sufficient evidence that there were no valid grounds for interference.

"The Latimer incident was of great service to that class of foreigners who imagine that they can benefit by this country, and make a living out of it, and defy its laws, because they have a

government across the seas that will ward off punishment. They discovered at Latimer that when they band themselves into a mob to terrorize a community they will be treated with the same stern severity which is meted out to Americans under similar conditions, and they now learn from Austria's failure at interference that their governments are powerless to protect them in their lawlessness. It is a good lesson all around, and will bear fruit."

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND FREE SPEECH.

THE resolution adopted by the University of Chicago "congregation," June 30, has led to a discussion in the daily press concerning the right of a college professor to express opinions contrary to those held by the other authorities of the college. The resolution adopted ran as follows:

"Resolved, 1. That the principle of complete freedom of speech on all subjects has from the beginning being regarded as fundamental in the University of Chicago, as has been shown both by the attitude of the president and the board of trustees and by the practise of the president and the professors.

"2. That this principle can neither now nor at any future time be called into question.

"3. That it is desirable to have it clearly understood that the university as such does not appear as disputant on either side upon any public question, and that the utterances which any professor may make in public are to be regarded as representing his own opinions only."



—The Record, Chicago.

The immediate cause of this is said to have been the fact that at an anti-expansion meeting in Chicago, Professor Laughlin and Professor Hale, of the University of Chicago, made the leading speeches. It was then proposed that a resolution be passed by the University congregation warning the professors to be more guarded in expressing on controverted matters opinions that might involve the university. That resolution failed, however, and the one quoted above was adopted.

Socialists and Populists Compromise the Colleges.—"It is of course a delicate question how far the right of a college professor to utter everything in his mind is to be restrained, but it can hardly be denied that some restraint ought to be applied to professors if they do not have enough sense of propriety to exercise it voluntarily. When Professor Bemis was forced out of the faculty of the University of Chicago he claimed it was because of his attacks on trusts and other combinations of capital, and tho this was denied by the university authorities it may be that his statement was the truth, and that it was Mr. Rockefeller's proprietary interest in the university that made it expedient to unload Mr. Bemis. But there can be no doubt that in the public estimation the university was being hurt by the hardly disguised Socialism that Professor Bemis was uttering in speeches to labor unions and like audiences. Nobody would have interfered with the currency notions of President Andrews had he not taken an active part in a political agitation that in the estimation of most of the people living around Brown University was idiotic theoretically and ruinous practically. It was asking a good deal of public forbearance to demand that he should be allowed to advocate silverism wherever he got a chance. That was no part of his college work, and yet it was his college status that gave a sort of authority to his opinions.

"It is no great hardship to a man whose only claim upon the public attention is his connection with the public service, or a public institution, to remember that he has no right to misrepresent

sent or to compromise the institution of which he is a very small part. He has no right to go before the public in his official or representative capacity and then insist on his right to express himself in his individual capacity. The latest announcement of the university authorities is that the professors may say what they please, but they must not be understood to speak for the university; they must be held to express only their individual views. But Professors Laughlin and Hale would not have been invited to speak for the Filipinos but for their connection with the university, and no university can escape being compromised if its professors are Socialists or Populists, or sympathizers with a public enemy."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Don't Muzzle the Professors.—"When a university muzzles its professors in order to attract either students or money it makes itself unworthy of public confidence. Any limitation upon the right of a professor to give expression to his views must tend to impair confidence in the freedom of the universities. Of course college professors, like other human beings, sometimes say foolish things. The right of free speech means the right to speak nonsense when the speaker has no sensible views to impart. Little harm is done thereby. The foolish and the untrue pass away, and the truth remains. Let the college professors go on speaking their minds, without other restriction than that which their own sense of propriety imposes, and the people will soon come to understand, if they do not now, that the speakers are giving their own views, and not those of the universities with which they may be connected."—*The Record, Chicago.*

"Apropos of the proposed gagging, or 'guarding' as it was gently put, of the professors of Chicago University in their utterances on politics, it is pointed out that the freezing out of President Andrews of Brown University for his political opinions has not yet been followed by a rush of legacies or endowments by Brown's wealthy friends."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"It is a shame that anybody should question the right of a college professor to express his own individual opinions upon the subjects which are engaging the attention of his fellow citizens; it is a humiliation that persons who question that right should need even to be taken into account."—*The News, Baltimore.*

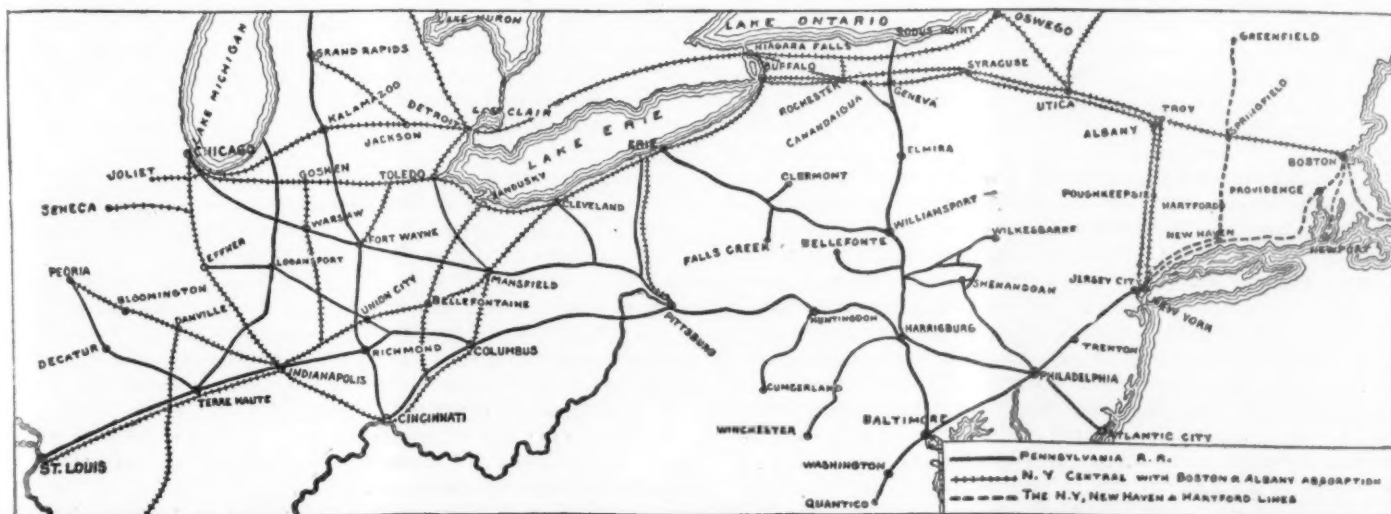
RAILROADS CONSOLIDATING.

THE lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central, and the announcement, a few days later, that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems, old-time rivals, were working in harmony, has provoked much interesting comment upon the general effects of railroad consolidation, the prospects and expediency of government ownership, and the tremendous power wielded by such men as J. P. Morgan, A. J. Cassat, and W. K. Vanderbilt. The accompanying map, from the New York *Tribune*, gives a very conservative showing of the

lines under the control of the Central and Pennsylvania systems. Some of the other maps, which accept unconfirmed rumors of New York Central and Pennsylvania control, represent the two systems as covering the territory from Boston to Seattle and from Winnipeg to Jacksonville, Fla., representing over \$2,500,000,000 capital and covering over 40,000 miles of track—enough to go one and three-fifths times around the earth.

Consolidation a Public Benefit.—"Commerce has little to fear from railroad consolidation. It has certainly suffered more from the unregulated competition of the transportation lines than from any efforts they have made to maintain uniform rates. Railroad discrimination has been the parent of monopoly; the means by which the organizers of 'combines' have grown rich at the public expense. A strict adherence to the published rates would mean a vast increase of prosperity for the railroads, no less than equality of opportunity for all shippers, great and small. The management of the New York Central system is a fair example of what consolidation can accomplish in this direction. The managers of the great parallel roads of the system use all proper means to get each for his own road as much freight as possible, but they do not bid against each other by secret rebates, discounts, or commissions. They may have to meet a cut in rates made by another trunk line, but among themselves they observe strictly the conditions demanded alike by law and the common interest. This simply marks the difference between responsible and irresponsible control; between the possibility of holding some one to account for the failure to observe certain rules and the absence of any effective means of punishing their violation. There is no reason, therefore, why the tendency toward railroad consolidation should not have results entirely satisfactory to the people at large, who have as little to gain by compelling railroads to do their business at a loss as they have from the low rates of which the great shippers monopolize the benefit. Till railroad managers are strong enough to compel the shipper of a thousand carloads to pay the same rate for like service as the shipper of five carloads, their methods of doing business must be a constant handicap on the development of legitimate trade, and anything which tends to elevate them to this standard of independence must be welcomed as a public benefit."—*The Railway World, Philadelphia.*

How They do it in England.—"The voluntary union of strong competing systems, to put an end to costly struggles for business, by which the money of stockholders is dissipated in needless service, is an old story where the development of railroads is further advanced. The great railroad amalgamations of England, by which the very problems that have vexed railroad managers and the public for so long in this country were finally solved, were of this nature, and their result was the substantial divisions of Great Britain into districts, in each of which practically the whole railway service is under one control. Those regions served by the Great Northern and the Great Western are the most important of these. The amalgamations were authorized by Parliament and the roads are managed under strict state



RAILROAD LINES WORKING IN HARMONY.

supervision, for protection of the public, both stockholders and shippers.

"The problem of division of territory and union of competing lines is more complicated here than in Great Britain, and neither the federal Congress nor any state legislature has found the secret of the businesslike supervision exercised over railroads by the British Parliament. But the law of tendency is at work, and the union of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would exemplify it conspicuously. This would not restrain destructive competition completely in the trunk-line region, tho it would bring strong moral influence to bear. Curiously enough, the most immediate effect of the union would be outside of its own territory. It would put an end to the rivalry that has sustained competing systems in New England and pave the way for consolidation of all of the roads in that region with the united-trunk-line system. Probably New England is the place where the British plan of amalgamation will first be completely tried."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Is Mr. Vanderbilt Bigger than the United States?—"When anybody suggests that the railroads of the United States should be *owned* by the United States Government and *managed* by the United States Government in the interest of all the people, a splendid American howl goes up.

"The Government is not capable of such work, we are told. The Government can not undertake such a task. The men whom Americans elect to office are not fit to manage such big interests, and so on and so on, until the advocate of government ownership is made to think that he is indeed an anarchist and a worm in the dust.

"But now comes William K. Vanderbilt, a youngish man, of pleasant face, neat clothes, and average intellect. The fact is revealed that he has been buying controlling interests in the various great railroads of the country. He controls the New York Central and more other railroads than one ordinary man can remember by name. He has got control, through foreign investors' holdings, of the great Pennsylvania road. He is reaching out for a railroad trust, which would mean the control in one individual's hands of all United States railroads.

"Does this cause a howl? Does this make people say that Mr. Vanderbilt is incapable of running the combined railroads of the United States? Does this make cautious business men announce solemnly that the favorites, parasites, and appointees of William K. Vanderbilt are incapable of running all the railroads of the country?

"Not at all.

"Our 'respectable men,' our 'solid interests' are quite well pleased. To them it seems reasonable and proper that Mr. Vanderbilt, between trips from Paris to Newport, from the Chantilly race track to the Southampton golf links, should pause occasionally to manage, and incidentally to absorb the earnings of, all the railways of the United States.

"The United States Government, the people of the United States, are not able enough or big enough to own their own railroads.

"But W. Kissam Vanderbilt, the mildly intellectual descendant of a Staten Island Dutchman, is well able to do that work which is above the collective powers of the United States.

"Truly, Mr. Vanderbilt must be a very great man, or the people of this country, especially the 'solid interests,' must be very great idiots."—*The Evening Journal, New York.*

Government Ownership Coming.—"The concentration of power is also the concentration of responsibility. The unification of the railroads will mean either the establishment of justice in the treatment of shippers or the disappearance of all private control in the assumption of the roads by the Government. There are many incidental evidences that the railroad kings have this latter event in mind. There has been a noteworthy disposition evinced of late in conservative quarters toward stock-watering. Lake Shore was a case in point. The Vanderbilts required the stockholders to relinquish their stock, but for every dollar of capital surrendered they gave back two dollars. If the Government ever comes to deal with that problem it will come up face to face with twice as many dollars of nominal capital as if it dealt with the stock.

"Government control is extremely obnoxious to most people who reflect on the matter, but the question is whether they would

not find it still more intolerable to have one man laying down arbitrary and unequal rates which nobody could appeal from and the ultimate aim of all of which was to increase his own wealth and power."—*The Courant, Hartford.*

"These immense concerns can not afford to knock their heads together in competitive warfare on long-distance traffic, and if the laws of the United States forbid rate agreements between them, they will come together under some form of common ownership. But even then long-distance traffic will only be served as local traffic now is, for every railroad holds a full monopoly over its local traffic. The railroad is a natural monopoly, and competition as a regulator is out of the question. We must look solely to government control."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"The moral effect of such an arrangement between these two leading systems must inevitably be to promote the spirit of legitimate open-face rivalry among the lesser companies whose affairs are now in many cases suffering the ruinous consequences of unrestricted and irresponsible competition for business. When the leading railway companies of the country mutually agree to abandon the foolish custom of rate slashing and conduct their traffic in accordance with the principles of sound business competition, it is morally certain that the lesser and tributary corporations will soon begin to do likewise."—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

"The deal between the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads looks very much like an effective move toward the great railroad trust, in which the private masters of the transportation facilities of the country will be masters also of the lives and property of all its people."—*The Social Democratic Herald, Chicago.*

POPULARITY OF BRYAN AND McKINLEY.

ALTHO several Democratic papers have suggested that the silver question be given second or third place in the Democratic campaign next year, no one has seriously questioned the leadership of Mr. Bryan. Now comes a tribute to him from the *Chicago Times-Herald*, one of the most uncompromising Republican papers in the country. *The Times-Herald* says:

"The same day that ex-Governor Hogg was carrying Tammany by storm with his reference to Bryan, Mr. Bryan himself was received with tremendous enthusiasm both at Atlanta and at Barnesville, Ga. Everywhere it is the same story. The man seems to have suffered not at all in the esteem of the masses of his followers because of his defeat in 1896. True, he has found in several States that the Democratic Party leaders consider the silver issue a disastrous one, and in those States the popular vote would certainly be hostile to his silver policy, but wherever he goes he meets with manifestations of an almost fanatical personal loyalty. Very few American politicians have been the objects of such general or intense devotion.

"What, then, will explain this extraordinary phenomenon? It may be referred to a combination of causes, each potent in its way. Mr. Bryan has character, sincerity, a winning personality, intellectual brilliancy, eloquence, and the elements are so mixed in him as to produce the best possible effect. He is, besides, the leading exponent of a principle which gives him a remarkable influence where the principle is held, while his character, gifts, and attainments secure him the liking of people who regret the principle.

"At one time there was a very natural disposition to ascribe his prestige to a single speech, but the speech was merely his opportunity. Since delivering it he has proved his powers as an orator many times, and he has stood the closer scrutiny of the public, which is attracted but not dominated by oratory. We have known men even more brilliant on the platform who never got beyond the part of performers in a campaign show. With all their ability they could not command respect because they did not possess those moral qualities which the American people desire in their political leaders of the Presidential class.

"Mr. Bryan is clean of speech and act. He has nothing to explain. He is honest in his convictions. What he lacks most is a lively humor, and this sometimes does a politician more harm than good, as S. S. Cox used to confess ruefully. Much as Americans enjoy a joke, they prefer serious men in high places.

"When, therefore, all things are taken into account, it is clear

why Mr. Bryan is popular, and no one should now feel disposed to grudge him the position he has won. Whether he may succeed in commending his political ideas to the voters of the country is another question."

The *Atlanta Constitution*, strongly Democratic, sees in this tribute a growth of the spirit that "permits the recognition of the true merits of men in public life, regardless of their party affiliations," and, as a further illustration of it, continues: "The era should be welcomed in which the Republican *Times-Herald* can say such pleasant things of Mr. Bryan, and when the Democratic *Constitution* feels no hesitancy in saying equally as much for the personal character and qualifications of Mr. McKinley. All this, too, without a sacrifice of political opinion by either."

PIG IRON AND PANICS.

A STRIKING argument by Mr. George H. Hull to show that our disastrous financial panics are principally due to advances in the price of pig iron has attracted considerable attention in the past few weeks; and in spite of the many theories set up in years past to account for these periodical business depressions, such is the force of Mr. Hull's reasoning that hardly any one has ventured seriously to dispute his conclusions. Most papers which do not accept all that Mr. Hull says agree, like the *New York Journal of Commerce*, that even if the advances in iron prices are not the direct cause of "hard times," they are at least warning signals of danger ahead.

The great importance of this argument, and of its practical acceptance by financial thinkers, lies in the fact that exactly such an advance in the price of pig iron as Mr. Hull fears has just taken place, iron which was selling at six dollars a ton not long ago now selling at twelve dollars. If his view is correct, therefore, we are on the verge of another great business depression.

Mr. Hull, who writes in *The North American Review*, begins by showing that the years of financial panics since 1854 have invariably followed advances in iron prices:

"In the recent enormous advance in the price of pig iron, the people of the United States have another opportunity of studying the cause of such advances, and realizing the controlling and disastrous effect they have upon

business of all kinds throughout the entire country. It is well known that this advance is not an unusual occurrence, being only a repetition of what took place in 1854, 1864, 1872, 1880, and 1889. It was not disturbed finances, or loss of confidence, which turned the tide of prosperity in those years. It was the advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. in the price of pig iron. The loss of confidence and disturbed finances came months afterward, and were the effects of the turn in the tide. Each of these advances, and its results, were object-lessons, from which we might have learned much if we had seized the opportunity, while the cause and its effect were passing before us.

"The advance of 1899 is a fact of the present moment. It is here, the evidences of it are everywhere around us, and, if history repeat itself, the events which follow its culmination will be a vivid and instructive picture."

He then draws attention to the almost universal use of iron—in the preparation of food and clothing, in building, in water, gas and other pipes, in all forms of transportation, and, indeed, in all the machinery of war and peace. Its use, too, is growing rapidly:

"Fifty years ago one hundred pounds were consumed in the United States annually for each of its inhabitants; ten years ago there were three hundred pounds for each person, and to-day we are consuming iron at the rate of four hundred pounds yearly for each one of our seventy-five millions of inhabitants.

"Whatever restricts the consumption of iron limits, to that extent, the growth of the people in wealth and prosperity."

The natural limit of prosperity comes when every worker is employed, and such a condition has none of the causes of "hard times" in it. "It is the natural condition," says Mr. Hull, "of an industrious people: it is, in effect, simply the whole people at work." He continues:

"Nothing short of war, pestilence, or famine should check such a condition, and yet without any of these causes it is invariably checked in this country after a few months' duration. Is it merely a coincidence that this has occurred, in each case, a few months after an abnormal advance in the price of pig iron, or is there some connection between the two? Is one the cause and the other the effect? This is at least a clew—let us follow it. In the center of growth in this country, iron advanced from nineteen dollars to fifty dollars a ton in 1854; from eighteen dollars to seventy-five dollars in 1864; from thirty-five dollars to sixty dollars in 1872; from twenty dollars to forty-five dollars in 1880; from nine dollars to



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GEORGE EDWIN MACLEAN, LL.D., PH.D.,
New President of the University of Iowa.



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PROFESSOR GEORGE HARRIS, D.D.,
New President of Amherst College.



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WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, D.D., LL.D.,
New President of Ohio State University.

THREE NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

seventeen dollars in 1889; and iron which was sold a few months ago at six dollars in Alabama, is selling at twelve dollars to-day, with an advancing tendency and a visible supply of but six days' production."

Iron is the chief factor in our greatest enterprises, and most of them pay so small a margin of profit that when the price of iron rises 100 per cent. or more, these enterprises have to stop. The end does not come suddenly, for the large buyers of iron carry several months' supply, hence the general public does not connect the rise in price with the shut-down several months later. The shut-downs soon increase in number, however, business slackens, failures increase, and a panic is the ultimate result. It is plain that whatever is responsible for stopping great enterprises and for the discharge of the men employed is responsible for the panic. Mr. Hull, to answer those who think there may be some other cause, asks:

"If it is not iron, what is it? There is no other article of importance which is subject to such a condition of inadequate supply or excessive advance in price. It is profitable to carry lumber for seasoning purposes, hence we have a stock of two or three years' production, piled up in every town, city, and village; extraordinary demands can be made on this stock without inordinate advances in price. The output of brick and stone can be increased quickly to meet any demand, by increasing the force in the brick-yards and stone-quarries; buildings can be put up to-day, exclusive of the iron used, at an advance of five to ten per cent. It is not food or clothing; there is no great advance in any of these articles. Pass in review every other article, and you find no such famine and famine prices as take place in pig iron from time to time. The more it is studied, the more one will be impressed with the conviction that the unnatural price attained by iron is the cause which puts a stop to our natural flow of prosperity.

"Every great staple, except iron, is either carried in large quantities, or its output can be increased to any desired degree, at short notice; consequently, we have no famine or famine price in the other staples. The average stock of iron carried in the United States, during the last ten years, has been less than twenty-three days' product, and it takes practically a year to build new furnaces. What wonder, then, that as the books of consumers fill up with orders for months ahead, they become alarmed about the supply of iron, and in the scramble that each one makes to get enough to supply his individual wants the price is carried to enormous figures."

The only remedy for the disastrous advances in price, Mr. Hull argues, is to carry an ample supply. The iron men of the country are now laboring under the delusion, it seems, that a twenty-three days' stock of iron is overproduction, and, indeed, a score of efforts have been made within twenty years to restrict the output. Mr. Hull confesses that in 1884 he was himself at the head of one of these unwise attempts.

How to carry an ample supply of iron, then, becomes the problem. The solution, according to Mr. Hull, lies in dealing in iron upon the exchanges, and he argues from the example of other products to show that the great fluctuations in price would thus be stopped:

"At one time there was no profitable system for carrying large stocks of grain, cotton, mineral oil, etc., and, during that time, these articles were subject to enormous fluctuations in price. Means of storage existed, but even then the carriage was attended by loss of the cost of storage and interest, and the price of these articles was inordinately low at the time of harvest. Later on, certificates representing these articles came to be dealt in on exchange; as the dealings in these certificates grew to be large, this carriage, through modern exchange methods, became profitable, and the extreme fluctuations in price were eliminated. The most pronounced instance of this change is found in the price of mineral oil, which fluctuated during the nine years before it was dealt in on exchange from 52 cents to \$7.88 per barrel at the wells, as against a fluctuation of from 64 cents to \$1.06 during the nine years after it was dealt in on exchanges. The largest stock carried during the first period of nine years was five hundred thousand barrels; the average stock, after it was dealt in on Ex-

changes, was thirty-six million barrels. In other words, before exchange dealing existed, a stock of five hundred thousand barrels carried the price down to 52 cents; after exchange dealings were inaugurated, a stock seventy-two times as large was easily carried, with 64 cents as the lowest price reached. Could there be a stronger illustration of the beneficial effect of exchange dealings?

"A three weeks' stock of pig iron in the United States during dull times carries prices below the cost of production. With active dealings in pig iron on exchanges a six months' stock could be easily carried, without forcing prices to as low a point."

Scotland affords an example. Pig iron has been dealt in on the Exchanges there for fifty years or more. Mr. Hull says:

"For thirty years out of the last fifty the stock carried in Scotland, by exchange dealing alone, has amounted to more than six months' production, and at one time, for five years in succession, the stock amounted to more than twelve months' production. . .

"A forced sale of 20,000 tons in the United States during the last twenty years under normal conditions would have caused a decline in price of from 25 cents to 50 cents a ton; the same amount forced off on the Glasgow exchange would have caused a decline of perhaps a half-penny. On the occasion of a very depressed market, within the last three years, a forced sale of 10,000 tons in the United States caused a decline of \$2 a ton; 30,000 tons were sold on the Scotch Exchange at the same time at a decline of one penny and half per ton.

"In this age, an ample supply of iron, and stability in its price, are second in importance only to a stable government. We may avoid the disasters resulting from a scarcity of money in times of an extraordinary demand by inaugurating a flexible currency system, but we can not build flexible furnaces."

The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, says of Mr. Hull's article:

"The fact that Mr. Hull is president of the American Pig-Iron Storage Warrant Company lends additional force to his arguments in favor of the warrant system, whatever difference of opinion there may be about the connection of the movements in iron with fluctuations in industrial life. The system has been found exceedingly useful, particularly in the South, where it has already gained firm foothold. To put it into general operation upon a basis of six months' stocks of iron, however, would require an accelerated output of iron, inasmuch as at present the iron output is upon a margin nearer six days than six months. The general adoption of the warrant system would, we believe, be of great value to the country, as the iron situation would be materially strengthened in being rid of extreme tendencies in either direction, no matter what conditions in other departments of industry might arise."

The Iron Age, New York, says of the iron situation:

"The predicted shortage in pig iron is beginning to be felt, particularly in foundry irons in the West. Instances are coming to light of foundries being obliged to shut down for several days awaiting receipts of needed raw material. So far it is believed that the trouble has been caused by the non-arrival of special brands desired for the usual mixture on which the foundry has been running or to the deferring of purchases a little too long to secure shipments in time to insure steady operation. But it is nevertheless a fact to be considered that the stoppage of foundries for lack of any kind of pig iron is a new experience in the trade which points to further trouble of the same character."

Where is the Center of Population?—An interesting prediction as to where the "center of population" of the United States will be found in 1900 is given by the *New York Sun*, with a sketch of its travels since 1790. *The Sun* says:

"By the first national census taken in 1790, when the population of the country was not much greater than of New York City to-day, the center of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. It was still in the neighborhood of Baltimore, tho to the west of that city, in 1800. In 1810 it was near Washington. In 1820 it was at Woodstock, Va., and in 1830, 1840, and 1850 in the present State of West Virginia. In 1860 it was a little to the

south of Chillicothe, Ohio, this being the first official appearance of Ohio as the center of population, tho it has remained the political center of population steadily ever since.

"In 1870 the center of population was on a line in Ohio between Chillicothe and Cincinnati; in 1880 it was in the neighborhood of Cincinnati; and in 1890, the year of the last national census, it was in Decatur county, Ind., near the Ohio boundary, and on a line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The government estimate of the present population of the United States, exclusive of countries over which its sovereignty has been extended, was 75,000,000 on June 1, and all sections of the country have participated, tho not equally, in the growth of population since 1890, when it was 62,600,000.

"By the coming census the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States will probably be shown to have gained less from direct foreign immigration than in any previous decade, while the citizens of the Middle and New England States have relatively gained more. There has been a substantial increase in population, larger probably than in any period since the close of the Civil War, in the Southern and South border States, and a much larger increase in those of the Southwest, most notably in Texas, the total vote of which increased from 230,000 in 1880 to 340,000 in 1890 and 550,000 in 1896. The population of Texas (2,200,000 in 1890) is probably near 3,600,000.

"A state census taken of Kansas in 1895, on the other hand, showed the population of that State to be less than in 1890, while in the same period the population of New Jersey had increased 16 per cent. Between 1890 and 1895 the population of Florida increased from 390,000 to 465,000, while the population of South Dakota (328,000 in 1890) was returned as 330,000 five years later.

"The growth of population in American States between 1890 and 1900 will be in accordance with the increase of the urban population in each rather than with the gain in agricultural districts. As a majority of the cities are in the North, it appears likely that the 'center of population' in 1900 will be on or near the banks of the Wabash in the State of Indiana, at some point northwesterly from the present center and nearer the Illinois than the Ohio State line."

HOMES AND STREET-CAR FARES.

PROBABLY few of the immense number of people who use the trolley-car in the United States realize what an advantage we have over the people of Europe in the simple fact that our fare is no more for a ride of five miles than for one of five blocks. Mr. Edward E. Higgins, editor of *The Street Railway Journal*, points out that this difference between uniform and graded street-car fares makes the difference between a city comfortably distributed over a wide area and one crowded to the limit of endurance. In an address before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia published in *Municipal Affairs* (New York), he says:

"In this country a uniform five-cent fare is almost universal; in other countries a variable fare, based on distance traveled, is

equally universal. There is something more than a mere financial policy involved in the discussion of the fare problem. Broadly speaking, a uniform fare means depopulation of the tenement-house districts and settlement of the suburbs—means a clear happy life in purer air and better surroundings—means individual homes and plenty of room for the children. A graded fare means enormous density of population in the heart of the city, scanty suburban settlements, pale faces, sickly children, and a miserable home-life for the masses. These words are not too strong, nor is the influence of street railway fares upon these living conditions exaggerated. The difference between the street-railway track mileage and investment in our principal cities and those of equal size abroad is something amazing. Compare, for example, Brooklyn, Glasgow, and Boston, three cities of about the same size. Brooklyn with a population of about 900,000, within 5-cent fare limits, has over 500 miles of track; Boston, with 700,000 population, has 325 miles of track, while Glasgow, with 800,000 population, has but 77 miles of track. The total street-railway investment in Brooklyn is nearly \$100,000,000, in Boston is over \$25,000,000, and in Glasgow less than \$4,000,000. The 800,000 people of Glasgow are distributed over but 23 square miles, Brooklyn's 900,000 inhabitants live in a 45-mile area, and have a population density of but 25,000 per square mile, while Boston's 700,000 inhabitants are happy in 122 square miles of area, with a population density of but 5,700 per square mile. Is not the uniform-fare principle justified by these figures alone?

"For 5 cents a citizen of Brooklyn may travel more than 10 miles. A citizen of any of our great cities can travel 10, 15, or even 20 miles. In doing so he inflicts a loss upon the company, and if there were a large proportion of the total number of passengers carried who traveled so far, or even 5- or 10-mile distances, our city railway properties would be continually unprofitable and probably insolvent. It is in the short-distance riding that the losses are made up, and it must therefore, in frankness be admitted that the short-distance rider pays part of the fare of him who rides the longer distance. This is an apparent injustice, which can not, however, be remedied unless the whole principle and policy of American street-railroading be radically changed, and the effect of the change would be undoubtedly disastrous from a sociological point of view, tending to check the expansion of cities into the suburbs and increase the congestion of life in the centers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ALGER is resigned only to his fate.—*The Record, Chicago.*

ANYHOW, somebody destroyed Cervera's fleet.—*The Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*

IT is now said that Dewey will arrive much earlier than was expected. That is just Dewey's way.—*The Record, Chicago.*

SAYS Bryan, "I stand just where I stood three years ago." Sit down, Mr. Bryan. You must be awfully tired, too.—*The Press, New York.*

ANOTHER important victory has been won in the Philippines. General Otis has been convinced that he needs more troops.—*The News, Detroit.*

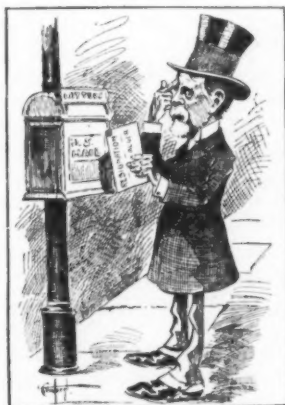
SOME time in March, 1901, the rumor that Secretary Alger is about to retire from the Cabinet is liable to become true.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WE apprehend that we shall never have universal peace until science jumps in and discovers that war is a disease and isolates the germ.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

EUROPE'S peculiar idea of American institutions is shown by the fact that over there Mark Twain attracts more attention than Mark Hanna.—*The Star, Washington.*



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "What's your hurry, Russell? Here's your hat."—*The Herald, New York.*



"To post or not to post; that is the question!"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*



SECRETARY ALGER: "That's all bosh about carrying a potato around in a feller's pocket."—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.*

RESIGNATION RUMOR IN CARTOON.

LETTERS AND ART.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH AND THE NOVEL OF SENTIMENT.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, who died at Washington on June 30, was undoubtedly the most voluminous writer of fiction in the literary history of America and probably of the world. Something over eighty novels are credited to her, and at one time her vogue was very great among lovers of the



MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

sensational and sentimentally romantic type of literature. The *New York Sun* (July 2), gives the following account of her career:

"Her father, Captain Charles Nevitte, was a native of Alexandria, Va. She was married in 1841. She separated from her husband in 1843, and was thrown upon her own resources. She wrote stories and short sketches for weekly newspapers and taught in the Washington public schools. Her first novel, 'Retribution,' was printed in the *Washington National Era*. It was begun as a short story, Mrs. Southworth has explained since, but lengthened itself out week after week until it became a novel, which was published as a whole by Harper & Brothers in 1849. The story became popular, and she followed it with many others in rapid succession. Among them were 'The Widow's Son,' 'Ishmael,' 'The Deserted Wife,' 'The Discarded Daughter,' 'The Changed Brides,' and 'Beautiful Fiend.' She wrote eighty novels in all, and most of them for Bonner's *New York Ledger*. The work was profitable. Mrs. Southworth, after the third or fourth year of her literary career, lived in comfort and might have lived at ease.

"It was Mrs. Southworth who sent to Whittier the Barbara Frietchie incident from which the poet evolved his poem of that title. Since the ballad was written the name and truth of the incident have been disputed, but from the evidence of the case there is but little doubt that there were actual events very much like those told in the poem. At the time of her death Mrs. Southworth had in her possession the letter which she wrote to Whittier relating to the incident, and his reply. Whittier's letter was as follows:

"AMESBURY, 9 Mo., 8, 1863.

"MY DEAR MRS. SOUTHWORTH: I heartily thank thee for thy very kind letter, with enclosed message. It ought to have fallen into better hands, but I have just written a little ballad of Barbara Frietchie, which will appear in the next *Atlantic*. If it is good for anything, thee deserves all the credit for it. I wish I could accept thy kind invitation to be present at thy cottage home, but I am too much of an invalid to undertake the journey. I

thank thee none the less, however, for asking me. I shall go there in imagination, if I can not go otherwise.

"With best wishes for thy health and happiness, I am most truly thy Fr',
JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Speaking of Mrs. Southworth's great popularity at the time of the War of Secession, the *Chicago Times-Herald* tells this story:

"So fond were the soldiers of Mrs. Southworth that at the close of the war it was customary for military men visiting Washington to go over to the Georgetown cottage and call on the writer, who did not, however, appreciate her popularity, and would keep out of the way if possible. On one occasion a party of soldiers were told by the colored housekeeper that Mrs. Southworth was not in. They loitered about the place, looked over the cliff at the river view, and finally approached a plain woman who was weeding in the yard, her face hidden under a sunbonnet.

"Do you think if we wait Mrs. Southworth will be home soon?" asked one of the soldiers, 'we would like very much to see her.'

"She isn't much to look at, but you can judge for yourself—I am Mrs. Southworth," was the pleasant reply, and she invited the soldiers in and talked with them about their experience in the war, making notes that she afterward used."

The *Detroit News-Tribune* says of her:

"In the days of her prime Mrs. Southworth was wont to grind out a 'three-decker' in as many months, and even at this rapid rate she could not produce stories fast enough to satisfy the demand.

"In their way they were very good stories, too. She might have lacked George Eliot's erudition, and George Sand's art; but her public was not captious, and the sneers of the critic counted for naught with the thousands that eagerly waited for each instalment of her tales of love and chivalry. Mrs. Southworth knew nothing of the problem story. She fashioned no psychological mazes for her readers to wander through. No hereditary influences had to be explained. The heroine was a real heroine and the hero was a real hero. The villain was always thwarted before he had accomplished his hellish purpose, and when the right triumphed it triumphed for keeps. The heroine did not meet an untimely fate in the last chapters. Neither was the hero disposed of by methods that no honest novelist has a right to use; for Mrs. Southworth took no liberties with the confidence of her readers. As a rule the principals in her story were married and lived happily ever after, just as they should have done. The young wife did not compromise herself, or place herself in situations that the young person has no business to know anything about, and a dissecting-room was not a necessary appurtenance to the plot.

"And after all, perhaps her stories are no sillier than many of those that appeal to public taste to-day. They were mediocre and harmless, but we may forgive her much because she did not prattle about her art."

The *Omaha World-Herald* thus speaks of her title to kind remembrance:

"The death of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth will be deeply regretted by the older generation of readers, to whom her name was familiar. Mrs. Southworth is not well known among the younger generation, but thirty years ago her name was a household word. It can not be said of Mrs. Southworth that she was a great author, but if success is to be measured by popularity, then Mrs. Southworth achieved marked success. She was one of a number whose contributions made the old *New York Ledger* famous under the management of the elder Bonner, and no writer of the last score of years has been more widely read than Mrs. Southworth was twoscore years ago. To modern readers her stories are stilted and unnatural, but it must at least be admitted that while her novels were not of a high literary order they were more moral in tone than the bulk of novels now flooding the market. She wrote to lift common people away from their humdrum surroundings and give them a peep into life they could never hope to live. She did not write to educate, but to entertain, and while entertaining did not descend to writing stuff that would tend to demoralize. Her novels were all tragic and tearful, but to her readers they brought joy, for at last virtue always triumphed, the right parties wed, and wrong was exposed and punished.

"Among her novels, and the ones that achieved the greatest

popularity, were 'Ishmael, or From the Depths,' 'The Hidden Hand,' 'Retribution,' 'The Deserted Wife,' and 'The Haunted Homestead.' Of these 'Retribution' was the first and 'The Hidden Hand' the most popular. The latter was first published in the New York *Ledger* about 1854, and was reprinted in that paper no less than three times in response to earnest requests. It was dramatized and a few years ago no repertoire dramatic company failed to include it. The character of Wool, the old and faithful negro servant; Capitola, the heroine; Black Donald, the villain, and Colonel Black, the good old man, were well drawn and a never-ending source of amusement to old and young."

SIX CRITICS ROLLED INTO ONE.

THE long-standing quarrel between critic and author has just taken a curious and unexpected turn in England. The parties to the controversy are Dr. Conan Doyle and Dr. Nicoll, editor of the London *Bookman* and English correspondent of the American *Bookman*. It appears that Dr. Nicoll, who is also editor of a nonconformist weekly journal, writes book reviews for these and several other papers—six in all. Worse still, in the opinion of his literary victims, he writes under different signatures in each. Thus if he disapproves of a book he can say so six times, to six different circles of readers, under six different names, creating the impression in the minds of those who chance to see or hear of all these opinions that the consensus of literary criticism is overwhelmingly against the unfortunate author who does not happen to appeal to his critical taste. Mr. William L. Alden, himself a critic who expresses his literary opinions with sufficient strength upon occasion, takes the part of Dr. Doyle in this controversy. Writing from London to the New York *Times*, he says:

"The critic of whom Dr. Doyle complains has of course answered his accuser. His answer is perhaps good, considered as repartee, but it is hardly argument. He says that he recently found fault with a book written by Dr. Doyle on the ground that it contained a chapter calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the conscientious nonconformist. Hence these tears on the part of the aggrieved author! The critic, however, does not deny that he is six critics rolled into one, tho he declines to admit that he is guilty of any offense.

"There certainly does seem to be more or less justice in Dr. Doyle's complaint. In spite of what Miss Corelli says, criticism has ordinarily an important effect upon the sale of a book. The sort of people who admire Miss Corelli's productions probably do not know what criticism means, and it is extremely improbable that any one of them ever reads a criticism in any of the leading weeklies. The average reader of Dr. Doyle's books, on the contrary, would be almost certain to read criticisms of any new book from his pen, and if those criticisms were unanimously adverse, he would not buy it. If the critic of *The Bookman* points out in six different papers that Dr. Doyle's last book is unfit to be read, there are hundreds of people who will say: 'The critics all agree that the book is bad, and so I will not read it.' It does not seem fair that one man should have this power, but what can be done to remedy the abuse?"

Mr. Alden does not think that anything can be done, since the "free-born Briton," and presumably also the free-born American, has an inalienable right to pen as many criticisms of the same work as he can find acceptance for.

Mr. Alden, tho himself a critic, does not entertain a high opinion of the value of literary criticism, which he thinks in nine cases out of ten represents no more than the generally very limited taste of the critic himself, or the mood in which he happens to be when he sits down to write. Then, too, really trained and scientific literary criticism, the outcome of the literary study of a broad and well-balanced mind well versed in literary history, is as rare, it has been said, as is a similar quality of dramatic or art criticism:

"Criticism is something which can never be made perfect in this imperfect world. It is all based upon the false assumption

by the critic that he is infallible. When an honest critic writes of a book that it is a feeble and worthless production, he is giving merely his own opinion, but unless he is morally certain that such opinion is right he has no right to express it. Of course he is perfectly certain that his opinion of the book is a just one; in other words, he is certain of his infallibility. As a matter of fact, we all know that critics are not infallible. Of what value, then, is criticism based upon the fallacy that when a critic declares *ex cathedra* his opinion of any book such opinion is infallible? The more one thinks of what criticism is, of what it ought to be, and of what it never can be, the more nearly one approaches to the confines of insanity."

Mr. Alden therefore proposes, as the only remedy for "plural criticism," that the public cease from reading criticisms of new books except such articles as contain a bare statement of the book's contents or extracts which will give a just representation of its character. He concludes:

"Once in a century there is born a man whose opinions about books are worthy of attention, but what is one real critic among such an intolerable quantity of books? Even our cleverest men merely express their own likes and dislikes when they write what they call criticism. Mr. George Moore honestly regards Kipling as a hideous blot on our civilization. Mr. Andrew Lang thinks that Mr. Moore can not write a novel that is worth reading, but at the same time he regards Mr. Rider Haggard as one of the greatest novelists of the day. If the public accepts the opinions of these critics what an extraordinary mental condition the public must be in!

"One would naturally fancy that Sir Edwin Arnold would know a good novel from a bad one. And yet look at the list of 'the one hundred best novels in the world' published by *The Daily Telegraph*. This list was selected by Sir Edwin Arnold with the assistance of Mr. H. D. Trail and Mr. W. L. Courtney. In the list we find 'Guy Livingstone,' 'The Wide, Wide World,' 'Valentine Vox,' 'The Deemster,' and books by Miss Amélie Rives, 'Ouida,' Whyte-Melville, and W. H. Ainsworth, not one of which deserves a place in any library. When Messrs. Arnold, Trail, and Courtney agree in classing the books I have mentioned among the 'one hundred best novels in the world,' of what value is their critical judgment? Is the opinion of a man who regards 'Valentine Vox' as one of the best novels in the world entitled to any weight when he brings it to bear on a new novel?"

A Curious Case of Literary Parallel.—One of the most singular literary parallels ever brought to light has just been discovered by a correspondent of *Literature*. Lord Robert Ure, in Hall Caine's novel, 'The Christian,' thus describes the dramatic effect produced by John Storm's prophecy of the impending destruction of London:

"I counted seventeen people on their knees in the streets—upon my soul, I did! Eleven old women of eighty, two or three of seventy, and one or two that might be as young as sixty-nine. Then the epidemic of piety in high life too! Several of our millionaires gave sixpence apiece to beggars—were seen to do it, don't you know? One old girl gave up playing baccarat and subscribed to 'Darkest England.' No end of sweet little women confessed their pretty weaknesses to their husbands, and now that the world is wagging along as merrily as before, they don't know what the devil they are to do."

In Swift's "True and Faithful Narrative of What Passed in London during the Great Conflagration" the following description is given of the scenes following the preacher William Cheston's prediction of the coming end of the world:

"I . . . counted at least seventeen who were upon their knees and seemed in actual devotion. Eleven of them, indeed, appeared to be old women of about fourscore; the six others were men in advanced life, but (as I could guess) two of them might be under seventy. . . . It was remarkable that several of our very richest tradesmen of the city in common charity gave away shillings and sixpences to the beggars who plied about the church doors. . . . Three great ladies, a *valet de chambre*, two lords, a Custom-House officer, five half-pay captains, and a baronet (all noted

gamesters) came publicly into a church at Westminster and deposited a very considerable sum of money in the minister's hands. . . . I forbear mentioning the private confessions of particular ladies to their husbands."

The London *Academy*, in commenting on this remarkable parallelism, says:

"Mr. Hall Caine's reply has yet to come. The likeness between the two descriptions may be purely accidental and Mr. Caine may never have seen Swift's document. But if he has intentionally adapted an actual account of such a panic, it is a great pity he did not acknowledge the loan. No one would think less of his own narrative powers."

ROBERT BONNER, THE FATHER OF LITERARY ADVERTISING.

THE career of Robert Bonner, who altho an Irishman by birth is said to have been more American than the Americans themselves, is an instructive example of the value not only of persistence and sagaciousness but of the high art of advertising as applied to literary undertakings. Mr. Bonner came to this country at the age of sixteen, and beginning as "printer's devil" he rose with great rapidity through the grades of printer, foreman, proofreader, and editor to a commanding position in the journalistic world of forty years ago. The following sketch of the busier portion of his life is given in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:

"In 1844 he came to this city and took a place as proof-reader and assistant foreman on *The Evening Mirror*, published by Morris, Willis & Fuller. It was while here that he made his record as a rapid typesetter, which, it is said, had never been equaled. Several attempts had been made to set 24,000 ems in twenty-four hours, and \$10 was offered to Robert Bonner if he would make that record. In twenty-hours and twenty-eight minutes he set 25,500 ems of solid type. At this time he occupied his leisure hours in writing for *The Courier*. He also wrote for Albany, Boston, and Washington papers.

"After several years' service on *The Mirror*, Mr. Bonner, who had accumulated some money, bought *The Merchants' Ledger*, a weekly financial journal. Almost from the start of his new venture Mr. Bonner began the introduction of fresh features. The publication of a financial newspaper was not exactly to his liking, and gradually he changed its character so that the journal which had been of use only to business men was adapted to the home. Many of the old features were retained, however, and it was not until 1855 that Mr. Bonner found that the time had arrived when he could take a decisive step in the direction in which his judgment told him lay the way to a fortune. In that year he dropped the name 'Merchants' from the title of the publication and substituted for it 'New York,' and from that day to the present the paper has been known as the *New York Ledger*. At this time he announced that he had engaged Fanny Fern, then at the head of women story-tellers, to write a story at the rate of \$100 a column, what seemed a fabulous sum in those days. It was at

this time that Mr. Bonner began his system of extensive advertising in the newspapers that made his paper famous. He filled whole pages in the newspapers, and on one occasion *The Herald* had to double its size in order to accommodate Mr. Bonner's advertisement.

"Mr. Bonner's methods bore rich fruit. The circulation of *The Ledger* reached 500,000 and made the owner rich. He secured the leading writers of the world as contributors for his journal. He secured his first contribution from Edward Everett by offering a \$10,000 subscription for the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. He gave Tennyson \$5,000 for a poem, Beecher \$30,000 for the novel 'Norwood,' and Longfellow \$3,000 for some verses."

The Baltimore *American* calls him the father of present-day methods of advertising, and says:

"His success was due solely to the fact that from his first venture he reposed his trust in the value of printer's ink, and had the courage to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in presenting the merits of his literary wares. He took an insignificant paper, paid fabulous sums to popular authors for stories, and then proceeded to acquaint the world with his doings.

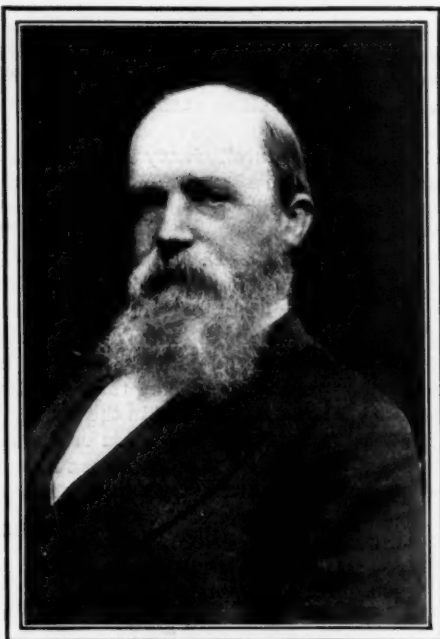
"It was not sufficient to announce merely that he had paid Fanny Fern \$100 a column for a story. He must make a sensation of it, and in this purpose he succeeded admirably. Thousands were spent in creating the sensation, but the reward came with the first instalment of the story, when the circulation of his paper jumped from nothing to 50,000 in one week. He had people talking about and wanting to see and read his paper, and its success was made. He made his millions by spending fabulous sums in interesting the public in his projects, and by always keeping faith with the public on the promises he made. Since he took the initiative thousands have followed in his wake, and merchants the world over now know the true value of printer's ink as a money-maker. They know that value simply because Robert Bonner taught them that the public would demand the thing, no matter how insignificant, in which it had become interested by judicious advertising."

The Boston *Advertiser* says of him:

"The topic is not one which calls for lengthy comment, altho a topic more inviting to reminiscence and moralization has seldom been offered. His work was in one sense ephemeral. His personality was attractive and interesting without being commanding. Neither the paper which he brought from insignificance to a circulation of 500,000 copies per week, nor any other achievement of Robert Bonner's, can be regarded as an enduring monument to his fame. Nevertheless, he did a very great deal for American literature. Not that he published anything which will live, or ought to. Not that he was the means of introducing to the world great writers. Not that the character of the reading which he sent into so many hundreds of thousands of homes was such as to be in any degree worthy of enthusiastic mention, to refine and elevate the public taste; tho it is to be said, to Mr. Bonner's honor, or to his credit for business shrewdness, or both—probably both—that the stories in *The Ledger* were invariably free from moral taint, and intellectually were a great deal above the dime novel and yellow-kid level.

"But what he really did for literature was to help make it an independent profession. For the first time in American literary history authors began to be well paid when Robert Bonner began to pay them. Some of the sums which he paid were extravagantly out of all proportion to the real merits of the men and women who were lucky enough to receive the droppings from his Fortunatus's purse. Those enormous sums were, of course, paid, more often than otherwise, as advertisements for *The Ledger* rather than as just remuneration to the authors. All the same, not only those authors but authorship in America reaped great benefits; and because they did so, literature to-day in our country is better established, and established on a higher plane, than, in all probability, would have been possible if Robert Bonner had not lived."

Kipling's Case against the Putnams.—One of the first things Mr. Kipling has done after his arrival in England has been to give out a carefully prepared statement of the facts relating to his pending suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons for infringement of copyright, so that the English public might



ROBERT BONNER,
At the age of Seventy-one.

understand the principles which are involved in it. Referring to the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, he says that at any time between March 13 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if it had been desired by them. He concludes with this indictment of them before the bar of public opinion (as reported in the *New York Times* of July 8):

"They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books. They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in facsimile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my 'Outward Bound Edition,' to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

"They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

"They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

"They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

"They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

"And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

"I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

PARODIES OF MARKHAM'S MAN WITH THE HOE.

EDWIN MARKHAM'S poem, altho first published this year, has already been the subject of more comment and controversy than has probably any American poem written in twenty years. Mr. Markham's reputation as a poet has been increased by his new book of verses, which has won much warm commendation from critics of note, but the poem entitled "The Man with the Hoe" still continues to be the main subject of discussion. It has received so much high praise that Mr. Markham can well afford to be satisfied if it meets with some misunderstanding and detraction. Doubtless Mr. Markham intended that we should take Millet's peasant as a type representing roughly the results of the inequality of opportunity which so largely prevails among all classes of toilers, and naturally he selected an extreme type



THE REAL MAN WITH THE HOE.

as a more distinct and impressive illustration of what this inequality can and often does bring about. Having been himself bred on an American farm, it is highly improbable that he wishes us to accept the gaunt and pathetic figure in Millet's painting as a

fair type of the American agricultural laborer. Yet a number of his critics have so understood the poem. Mr. Ralph E. Jenkins, of the Chicago bar, has, for example, written a poem in defense of the "Real Man with the Hoe," holding up to admiration the qualities of self-respect, independence, and intelligence to be found in the American rural classes. With considerable heat he writes:

"Markham's 'Man With the Hoe' is an insult to every farmer and every farmer's son in America. It draws a picture that has no foundation in fact. It is utterly vicious, in that it degrades honorable labor and promotes contempt for work, and dissatisfaction, unrest, and despair where there should be hope, happiness, and courage. It and all similar woful wailings are worse than worthless trash."

We append one of the best parodies of Mr. Markham's famous poem:

THE MAN WITH THE LOAD.

Bowed by a weight of fiery stuff, he leans
Against the hitching-post and gazes 'round!
Besotted emptiness is in his face,
He bears a load that still may get him down.
Who made him dull to shame and dead to pride.
A thing that cares not and that never thinks.
Filthy, profane, a consort for the pig?
Who loosened and let down that stubbly jaw?
Whence came the scum adhering to those lips?
What was it clogged and burned away his brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To love and to be loved; to propagate
And feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more hideous than this—
More tongued with proof that Darwin didn't know—
For where in all the world of brutish beasts
Is one from which this monster might have come?

His blood flows in the frail, disfigured babe
O'er which the pale, heart-broken mother bends.
But what to him are those hot tears she sheds,
What cares he for the taunts his children bear,
The hungry cries they raise; their twisted limbs?
Through this dread shape the devil boldly looks,
And in that reeling presence mocks the world!
Through this dread shape humanity is shamed.
Profaned, outraged, dragged down and brought to scorn—
Made to inhale fumes from the slime he spews
And hear him jest at Virtue and at God.

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
Must this foul solecism still
Be tolerated in an age when men
Grasp power from the circumambient air
And speak through space across the roaring gulfs?
Must this vile thing be left to wed at will
And propagate his idiotic spawn,
A shame upon the age in which we live,
A curse on generations to be born?

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
How may ye hope to reckon with this "man"?
How get along without the vote he casts
When there are public offices to fill?
How will it be with candidates when he
No longer hangs upon the reeking bar
Prepared to fight, to stab, to murder, and
To vote for him who furnishes his drinks?

S. E. KISER, in *The Chicago Times-Herald*.

One aggrieved individual apparently thinks that there are still worse things in life than men with *hoes*, to wit:

THE MAN WITH THE LAWNMOWER.

[With suitable explanations to Edwin Markham.]

Bowed by the meanness of the act, he leans
Upon the handle, gazes on the ground,
With empty stomach—'tis but 5 A.M.—
And on his back naught but an undershirt.
Who made him dead to other people's rights,
A thing that cares not how much wo he makes,
Stolid and selfish brother to the ox?
His is the hand that shoves that thing along
Whose loud, infernal racket breaks the sleep!
Is this Thing, made in likeness of a man,
To have dominion o'er the neighborhood;
To end the tired dreamer's morning nap;
And shall no victim have the right to shoot him?
Is this the Dream of all the ages past,
For whose sake bends the spacious firmament?
Down all the block to its remotest house
There is no dread so terrible as this—
More potent to o'erwhelm the soul with wrath,
More filled with portent of a day's unrest—
More fraught with emphasized profanity!

O masters, lords, and aldermen, give ear!
How will ye deal out justice to this Man?
How answer when some gaunt, long-suffering wretch
Whose slumbers he has murdered craves the right
To punch his head off and once more bring peace
To a distracted neighborhood? Ye men—
Ye men who rule the town, 'tis up to you!

—Chicago Tribune.

Woman must of course be given her say in the discussion, and she takes it thus:

THE WOMAN UNDER THE HEEL OF THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

"Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this."

From "The Man with the Hoe."

Look into that "last gulf," O Poet! I pray thee,
Down, down where its nether cave leans,
And find there—God help us!—a "shape" to gainsay thee,
A shape that affrighteth the fiends.
And listen, O listen! For through all the thunder
A voice crieth—heavy with wo—
"I, I am the woman, the woman that's under
The heel of 'The Man with the Hoe.'"

She is the begotten of derelict ages,
Of systems senescent the flaw;
She is the forgotten of singers and sages—
The creature of lust and of law.
The tale of the "Terror"—the ox's brute brother
Can never be told overmuch,
But she is the vassal, and she is the mother,
The thrice-cursed mother of such.

Look up from that last gulf, thou newest evangel,
Thou builder of ladders for men,
Look up to the pleading, pale face of the angel
That woeth a Prince of the Pen,
And sometimes, a little, tho half the world wonder,
And critics cry high and cry low—
Sing out for the woman—the woman that's under
The heel of "The Man with the Hoe."

HESTER A. BENEDICT, in *The Pacific Ensign*.

Bernhardt's Views of Hamlet's Madness.—Sarah Bernhardt does not believe that the melancholy Dane was mad; neither does she believe that he was fat, as is often alleged. During her impersonation of Hamlet at the Adelphi Theater (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 8), an expression of opinion from her on these two vital points was obtained by the London *Chronicle*. The following is a part of the interview as given in that paper:—

"Your idea of Hamlet, I take it, is that of a slender, willowy youth?"

"Because the original impersonator of Hamlet was a fat man, therefore the tradition has remained that the noble Dane was of stout proportions. Here again, according to my lights, is an absolute error. He was slender and supple of limb, a man of nerves and intellect, dramatic and passionate in temperament. His hesitations and perplexities are mostly assumed, for as an avenger he

must act a part and appear not to feel the storm of rage and indignation that runs riot in his blood."

"Then," I exclaimed, "you do not believe that Hamlet was really mad?"

"Mad," said Sarah Bernhardt slowly, as she bent down and clasped her hands in her ruddy hair, and her voice was like that of one in a dream. "What could those who said he was mad be thinking of? He feigned madness to effect his purpose, and carry out his ends. Observe, too, how he was all things to all men. Boisterous and amusing in his frolics with Polonius; wicked with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern because he knew them to be evil. Terrible with the king. He suits his moods to his purpose. It is all clear as day! With Ophelia there is no feigning. He is always real with her." And here the cadence of Sarah's incomparable voice changes to the softest music. "No need to speak of love, or pity poor Ophelia. She is Hamlet himself with one tender spot in his seared heart for the beauty he bade depart to a nunnery lest she should turn him from the path of vengeance he has mapped out for his own."

"The great actress knows the secret power of things unsaid, which is more potent than the eloquence of speech."

"Hamlet's insanity would give the lie to the very keynote of his character," continues Mme. Bernhardt. "Remember, too, he was not an Englishman but a Dane. I have endeavored to make him what he was. Perhaps you will be very angry if I tell you that Shakespeare is not English! He belongs to the world. His genius was what genius ever is, universal—cosmopolitan! He spoke in words that have reached the farthest corner of the earth, and found an echo in every heart! So profoundly am I imbued with the religion of Shakespeare that I cut out much less of Hamlet than you do on the English stage."

"Did you consider it a venture to play Hamlet in London?"

"I did, and a very bold venture, too, for a Frenchwoman. But I was accorded a most generous and cordial reception."

"Can any man," I ventured to ask her, "quite grasp the inner nature of Hamlet?"

"Perhaps not," smiled Mme. Bernhardt. "There is so much that is feminine in it. True, it takes the brains of a man, and the intuitive, almost psychic, power of a woman to give a true rendering of it."

NOTES.

It is said that the late Johann Strauss left an estate valued at \$200,000. According to *Music Trades and Musical America*, it is to be divided among his wife, his two brothers, and the Vienna "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde." His last work was a ballet, founded on "Cinderella," but partly finished, which was to have been produced next season at the Royal Opera in Vienna. One of Strauss's latest waltzes was called after the artist Lehnbach, who had painted portraits of the composer and his wife, and then refused to accept a fee for them.

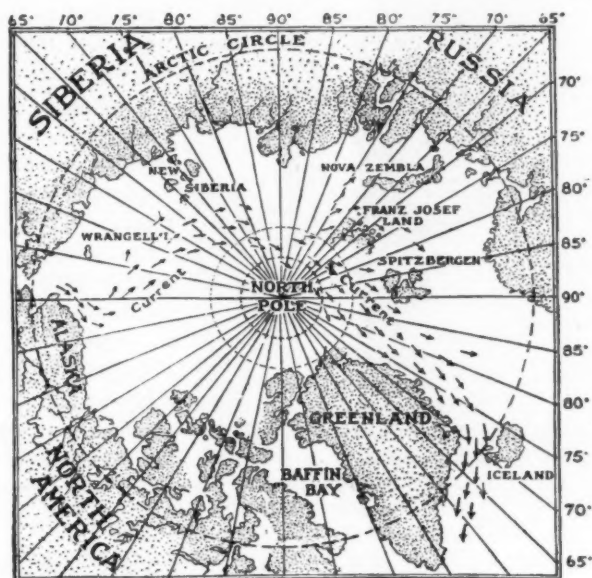
OPERA in Russia is sometimes subject to unexpected interruptions. The following incident, which recently occurred at the Court Opera-House in Moscow, is related by *Music Trades*: "'Carmen' was being produced, and the commanding general of the garrison had kindly lent a number of privates to represent the Spanish soldiers in the piece. When, in the second act, at the command of Don José, the privates marched on to the stage, they were thrown into confusion by seeing their commander-in-chief sitting in the front row of the stalls. They forgot all about the play, and stood still at attention before the general, as required by military discipline. Regardless of the wild entreaties of the stage manager and the despair of the principal actors, the dutiful soldiers remained thus until the general shouted: 'All right, my children, play away.' 'At your command, general,' answered the men, and then took their part in the piece, the production of which suffered, however, somewhat from the unforeseen interruption."

OF the late Augustin Daly and the possible closing of his theater, the *Baltimore News* says: "But Mr. Daly as a manager was as far removed as possible from the contemporaneous type of the theatrical speculator. He thought always of his art first; to elevate and advance it he sacrificed thousands of dollars. In consequence of this devotion he was enabled to establish the finest theater in America—one whose reputation was world-wide. The desire in London to see Mr. Daly's company was so great that he paid several visits there, and the American verdict upon the organization was warmly indorsed. It would have been a matter of deep regret if the death of Mr. Daly should have scattered this admirable group of performers and have closed the house with which, for so many years, they have been associated. Happily it is not to be; Mr. Daly in his will makes provision for the maintenance of his theater and very generously sets aside a portion of the profits for division among certain of his actors and actresses who served him faithfully while he was manager. The good will of the theater should be very valuable, to say nothing of the copyrights of plays, the costumes, scenery, and properties. It would be a misfortune if a house with such a history and reputation as Daly's should fall into the hands of the speculative element which now has such general control of theatrical affairs in New York."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS THERE AT THE NORTH POLE?

THIS is a question that can not be answered with perfect accuracy, as no one has yet set foot on the northern end of the earth's axis. Yet one or two venturesome explorers have come within a few hundred miles of doing so, and their reports, added to our general knowledge of physical geography, can



assist us in getting a general idea. In *The Youth's Companion*, June 22, Admiral A. H. Markham of the British navy, himself an Arctic explorer of no mean reputation, treats the matter as follows:

"We all know that the term 'North Pole' is the conventional name given to an imaginary spot situated at the northern axis of our terrestrial sphere. What we shall find there it is difficult to say. At one time I was under the impression, and it was also the view held by many eminent Arctic authorities, that an archipelago of many islands would probably be found to exist, extending from Franz Josef Land and Greenland across the Pole toward the northern coasts of America and Siberia; or perhaps, as the diurnal rotation of the earth has caused all our continents to be formed along meridians rather than in an equatorial direction, a large continent, like Greenland, might have been found to extend right across the Pole. This conjecture has, however, been effectually set aside by the recent wonderful voyage of Dr. Nansen, who saw no land of any description to the northward of Franz Josef Land.

"It is therefore probable that a large frozen sea, studded perhaps with a few islands, will be found by the venturesome explorer who first succeeds in reaching the Pole. Many singularities and peculiarities connected with it will very forcibly be brought to his notice when he gets there."

The first of these singularities relates to the confusion of directions, both apparent and actual, at the Pole. Says Admiral Markham:

"As the terrestrial pole is situated some twelve hundred miles to the true north of the magnetic pole, it follows that on passing the magnetic pole and continuing toward the terrestrial pole, a southerly course by compass will necessarily have to be followed, because the north point of the needle will be attracted toward the magnetic pole, which will be to the true south of the observer.

"When, in 1876, I was sledging over the frozen sea in my endeavor to reach the North Pole, and therefore traveling in a due north direction, I was actually steering by compass E. S. E., the variation of the compass in that locality varying from 98° to 102° westerly.

"It is not, however, to bearings by compass that I desire to call attention, but to what is termed *true bearing*; that is, the bear-

ings of places on the earth's surface determined by the relative positions that they occupy with reference to the terrestrial poles.

"If our explorer has succeeded in reaching the North Pole, he will be able to assert . . . that he has reached a position where nothing could be to the north of him. For instance, had Herr Andr e succeeded in reaching the North Pole in his plucky and adventurous balloon voyage, he would have had no difficulty, provided there had been any wind, in returning to the south, for the simple reason that he could not have been blown farther north, for every wind would be a fair wind; that is, it would blow him south. Obviously the North Pole differs from any other place in the Northern Hemisphere, inasmuch as it can not possibly have any place situated to the north, to the east, or to the west of it."

Next, Admiral Markham tells us, there is no time at the Pole, or rather it is all hours at once there. He argues thus:

"Those who are conversant with the use of globes know that all the meridians of longitude starting from the equator converge toward and meet at the Pole. They know, too, that longitude signifies time, and that difference of longitude is difference in time. They know very well that when it is noon in London it is about seven o'clock in the morning in Boston, and that when it is noon in San Francisco it is about quarter past three in the afternoon in New York.

"Now as the meridian of London extends to the North Pole, it necessarily ensues that when it is noon in the English capital it must also be noon at the North Pole. In a similar manner, when it is noon at Boston, or in San Francisco, or at Peking, or any other place situated in the Northern Hemisphere, it follows that it must also be noon at the Pole, because all the meridians of those places unite at the North Pole; therefore it is noon all day long at the Pole! Thus there is an entire absence of time at the Pole; but it would be just as correct to say that it is a place where there is a preponderance of time, for it is, practically, any time of day during the whole twenty-four hours, or indeed through the year. In fact, a resident at the North Pole could make it any time of day he might choose to select, with the consciousness that it would be the *right time*!"

The sun, of course, is very near the horizon the year round at the Pole, being just above it during half of the year and just below it during the other half. In conclusion, the admiral reminds us that as the earth is a flattened sphere the Pole is nearer its center than is any other point on its surface, and consequently all bodies weigh more there. He says:

"According to Newton, a body weighing one hundred and ninety-four pounds at the equator would increase one pound in weight at the Pole, simply because the Pole is thirteen miles nearer to the center of the earth than any place situated on the equatorial belt."

The admiral does not advise his youthful readers to start out to see all these wonders, yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that some one of them may be the first to stand at latitude 90° north and to realize that all directions are merged in one, for him and for him alone.

THE PLAGUE AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A WRITER in *La Semaine M dicale* says that the plague, or a disease very like it, already exists in Siberia, and that the approaching opening of the Trans-Baikal section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is a menace to Europe. He reminds us that several years since, two Russian physicians, Drs. Billiarsky and Rechetnikoff, announced the existence in the Akcha district, near the Chinese frontier, of a malady that bore a striking resemblance to the bubonic plague. This disease has recently been studied closely by Dr. Favre of Kharkoff, who finds the likeness still more striking. After reciting the points of similarity in the symptoms the writer goes on to say (we translate from an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique*):

"Besides these clinical points the malady resembles the plague in the part that is played in its propagation by a little animal of

the family of rodents, which is known in Siberia by the name of 'sarbagan'—a part analogous to that attributed to rats with regard to the classic plague. The disease of which we are speaking differs from the latter in never having assumed a clearly epidemic character. Small 'house epidemics' have taken place since 1888, and altho lack of bacteriological data prevents us from positively affirming the identity of the two diseases, we must at least admit that the malady observed in the Trans-Baikal is nearly related to the true plague.

"From what has just been said, it follows that on the day when the trains begin to run in this region Europe may be exposed to infection from this disease, which the natives call 'the sarbagan plague.' But the danger will be even greater when the whole railway is in operation, that is to say, in five or six years, and when a 'far-Eastern express' is running weekly, putting the coast of the Japan and Yellow seas within fifteen days of Paris or London. . . . It may be, then, that China will shortly occupy the attention not only of the diplomats but of the medical profession, and that we may have to call a hygienic congress to deal with the situation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE STORY OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

UNDER this head Hudson Maxim contributes to *Cassier's Magazine*, July, a historical account of the invention and development of smokeless powder. According to Mr. Maxim the first step toward the invention of such a powder was taken in 1832 when Braconnot of Nancy discovered that starch and similar bodies were rendered highly combustible by treatment with nitric

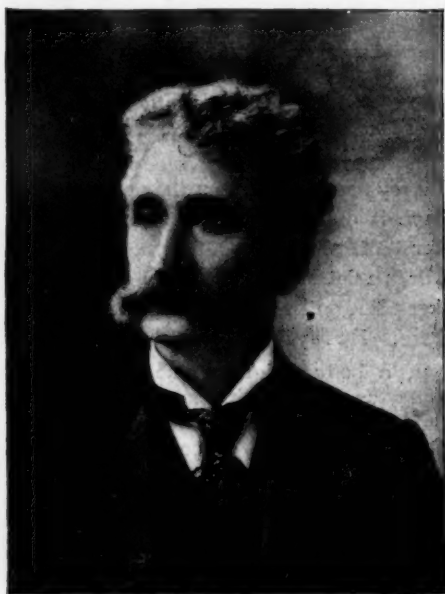


Photo by Sarony, New York.

MR. HUDSON MAXIM.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

acid. This discovery led to the preparation of a true guncotton by Schönbein in 1846 and of nitroglycerin by Sobrero in 1847. Of course none of these high explosives can be used as gunpowders in their ordinary state. But as early as 1866 Frederick, now Sir Frederick, Abel patented in this country a modification of guncotton, which, if we are to believe Mr. Maxim, was a very respectable smokeless powder. He says:

"In a patent secured in the United

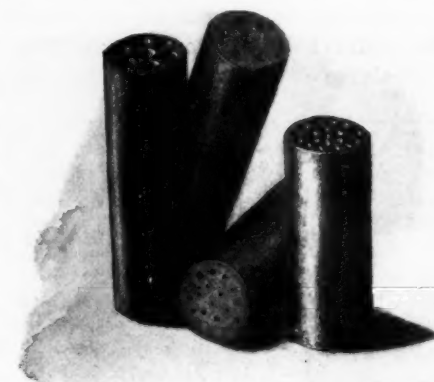
States in November, 1866, Abel describes a method of making solid masses of a mixture, in a fibrous pulped state, of soluble and insoluble guncottons, by subjecting the material to a solvent of the soluble guncotton, thus making the solvent serve as a binding medium for the insoluble guncotton, either in conjunction with or without pressure. In this way grains are formed, of sufficient density and hardness to adapt them for use in guns.

"The import of this invention is better realized when we take into consideration the fact that the introduction and employment of modern smokeless powders has brought about a complete revolution in firearms and in projectiles. Abel's invention was as great a step as could well have been made in smokeless powders in advance of radical improvements in firearms. Smokeless powder could be made to-day exactly according to his above-mentioned invention which would give very good results, indeed, in the smaller caliber shoulder arms now in use; while none of the recent smokeless rifle powders could be made to give much better results in the old Martini-Henry rifle than were then attained by

Abel with his powder, particularly if we except nitroglycerin compounds."

The next step, Mr. Maxim tells us, was the patenting in 1875 of nitrogelatin by Alfred Nobel. This substance, a combination of nitroglycerin and guncotton, was very similar to the modern cordite and ballistite, and the inventor is regarded by Mr. Maxim

as having anticipated these compounds. Forms of smokeless power for sporting purposes were also made by Colonel Schultz, an Austrian, in 1860, by Prentice of England in 1866, and by Reid and Johnsen in 1880. All of these were guncotton mixed with some substance to make it explode slowly. The Lebel powder, made for the French



UNBURNED AND PARTIALLY BURNED GRAINS OF MAXIM-SCHUEPPHAUS SMOKELESS CANNON POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

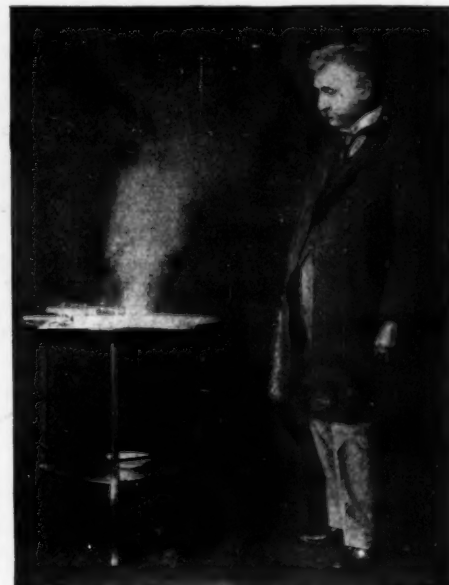
Government about ten years ago, whose manufacture was kept mysteriously secret, is now known to have been guncotton softened in a solvent and then dried in sheets and cut into grains. Says Mr. Maxim:

"The French powder thus made was exceedingly dense, hard, and horn-like; so much so, that it did not ignite readily, except with a very strong primer, and it would not burn through a sufficient thickness to permit of a granulation coarse enough to enable the use of the charges requisite to give desired velocities. Nevertheless, the most exaggerated accounts were current at the time of results attained with this product."

Mr. Maxim in this country and Messrs. Abel and Dewar in England began working at the problem of producing a practical gunpowder by combining guncotton and nitroglycerin about the same time—in the late eighties. A contest in the courts was ultimately the result, which ended in invalidating both Maxim's and Abel's patents, owing to the earlier patent of Nobel, altho there is no evidence that the latter intended his compound for anything but a blasting agent. Mr. Maxim then turned to the employment of some inert sticky substance with the guncotton, to prevent its burning too rapidly. Says Mr. Maxim:

"This was the primary reason for adding oil and other substances known as 'deterrents' for the purpose of slowing combustion and for lessening susceptibility to detonation.

"However, it was found that the hard guncotton colloid, instead of burning too rapidly, was too slow, and would not burn through a sufficient thickness of material to permit of coarse



BURNING A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

enough granulation to enable charges large enough to be employed to give requisite velocities without dangerous pressures.

"The best of all softening agents is nitroglycerin. The reason for the employment of so large a quantity of nitroglycerin in cordite as 58 per cent. is to so soften it and increase the rapidity of combustion that rods or sticks of the material may be made large enough to reduce the initial area presented to the flame of ignition to a minimum per unit of weight."

The writer claims to have been "the first to introduce to the United States Government any form of smokeless powder," and likewise to have been "the first to make smokeless powder in America." In 1893 he joined forces with Dr. Robert C. Schüpphaus, who had already invented several kinds of smokeless powder, and they have since worked in concert. Their present product, which has been adopted by the United States Government, is marked by the use of gelatin pyroxylin with acetone, which renders the mass plastic, so that it can be molded into grains as desired. Says Mr. Maxim:

"In 1894 the writer applied for a patent on an invention which has since been patented all over the world—a process and a die for the manufacture of multi-perforated smokeless powder grains, whereby the dense and stiff, tho plastic, material, with a minimum of solvent, could be practically and rapidly formed into multi-perforated grains of any desired size and with any desired burning thickness between the perforations to adapt the grains to use in cannon of all sizes."

The writer concludes with a few general remarks on gunpowders and other explosives. He says:

"In the popular mind many erroneous impressions prevail concerning the combustion of gunpowder and the meaning of the word explosion. There are two ways in which explosive compounds are consumed. One is called detonation, which is a form of reaction, so rapidly propagated through the explosive body that it is termed an explosive wave. By the other method, the

explosive body is burned from exposed surfaces, and is merely a form of rapid combustion.

"Detonative substances are usually termed high explosives. Those which burn from surfaces may be termed combustive explosives. Combustive explosives, requiring an appreciable time for their consumption, are adapted to use as gunpowder by giving the projectile time to be moved forward in the bore of the gun

before the complete consumption of the charge, thus providing space for the products of combustion and obviating dangerous pressures.

"The best form of gunpowder grain is one whose consumption will be completed at the instant before the projectile leaves the gun, and one so formed as to present the minimum surface to the flame of ignition, and the maximum surface at the instant before complete consumption. Such forms of grains produce what is called progressive combustion, by which the pressure is well maintained behind the projectile throughout the entire length of the gun. Such progressive combustion is best secured by multi-perforating the grains, as is done in the Maxim-Schüpphaus smokeless powder.

"Smokeless explosives are compounds in which the oxygen is in chemical union with the combustible elements—carbon and hydrogen. Associated together in the same molecule is nitrogen, an element of weak affinities. Such bodies,

when liquid, like nitroglycerin, are easily detonated.

"If guncotton, however, be dissolved in a suitable solvent and dried, a very hard and hornlike substance is formed, which, if made into grains of a suitable size, is absolutely safe against detonation under all conditions to which it may be subjected as gunpowder.

"A pure guncotton colloid, however, is too hard, and will burn through too small a thickness of material to adapt it to use as gunpowder, because it requires such fine granulation that full charges can not be employed without giving dangerous pressures. If, however, a small quantity of nitroglycerin, say 10 to 15 per cent., be added to the guncotton solution, the grains will burn much faster and consequently may be made larger, and more of the material may be put into the gun without exposing so much



BURNING A GRAIN OF BLACK PRISMATIC SMOKY POWDER FOR A 10-INCH GUN.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.



BURNING A GRAIN OF MAXIM-SCHÜPPHAUS SMOKELESS CANNON POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.



BURNING A CHARGE OF DU PONT BLACK SMOKY RIFLE POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.



BURNING A CHARGE OF DU PONT SMOKELESS RIFLE POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

burning surface as to be dangerous. The larger the quantity of nitroglycerin that is added, the more rapid will be the combustion, and the larger may be the grains. The British Government has found it necessary to employ as much as 58 per cent. of nitroglycerin in order to secure sufficiently rapid combustion to adapt cordite to large guns. If, however, the smokeless powder compound be multi-perforated, as is done in the Maxim-Schüpphaus powder, the material may be made much harder, on account of the reduction of initial burning areas per unit of weight.

"The products of combustion of smokeless power being practically all gaseous, it is easy to understand why it is so much more powerful than black gunpowder, only 44 per cent. of the products of combustion of which are gaseous. Smokeless powder is more economical than black powder, altho costing twice as much. During the last six years the United States Government has conducted exhaustive experiments with the Maxim-Schüpphaus smokeless powder in the form of multi-perforated cylinders, and it has been adopted in both branches of the service."

Fighting Hailstorms with Artillery.—"In London some twenty-five years ago," says the Roman correspondent of *The Lancet*, "a fog of almost unprecedented duration and density inflicted such damage, notably on a great cattle show held at Islington, that it was seriously proposed on future visitations of the kind to clear the air by artillery, even at the cost (as then estimated) of £10,000 [\$50,000]. The proposal, transferred to Italy and applied to her hail-storms, has quite lately been energetically carried out—mainly on the lines recommended and practised in Styria by Signor Stiger. At Turin a member of Parliament largely interested in agriculture, Signor Ottavi, has shown that the mortar used in Styria, and still more the 'Unger cannon,' also in use there, may be constructed in any well-appointed Italian foundry—so simple are they in construction and operation. The mortar, for example, with a charge of from 80 to 100 grams of gunpowder, rammed in not very tightly and plugged at the mouth with a stopper of unseasoned wood, can when fired off in repeated volleys keep a hail-cloud at bay and even break it up and disperse it. Throughout Italy, but more particularly in the more robust, wealthier, more enterprising North, one reads of experiments tried with the most gratifying results in this new method of dispersion of hail. Let me quote an instance just communicated to me. In various districts of Monferrato in the Alta Italia a violent thunder-storm accompanied by hail was devastating a series of upland farms at Trino Vercellese, Camino, Pontestura, and Quarti. The storm was signaled to the people of San Giorgio Monferrato as 'terrible,' so they lost no time in preparing to give it a 'warm reception.' They had quite a park of artillery prepared, the cannon, as described by Signor Ottavi, being in great force. On came the storm-cloud and out flashed the volleys in rapid succession, till after two hours' bombardment the cloud revealed to the eye-witnesses a large rent through which the blue sky was visible. It thereafter drifted away, leaving the 'colles apertos' [open hills], of which, according to Virgil, 'Bacchus' [the grape-vine] is so enamored, in full possession of all their menaced riches and smiling at the destruction they had escaped. Not a hailstone fell, but from the ragged edges of the retreating cloud there dropped a gentle and not unwelcome dew, hardly amounting to rain. The vine-dressers, turned artillery men for the nonce, find the practise more amusing and less costly than insurance. Of the two 'charges' they prefer that of the 'Unger cannon.'"

Is the Climate Changing?—This question is answered in the negative by Prof. H. A. Hazen, who writes as follows in *Popular Science*, July: "This subject is of the extreme interest and merits a most thorough study. We find the 'early' and the 'latter' rain to-day in Palestine precisely as described 3,500 years ago. 'Jordan overflows all its banks' in February to-day exactly as it did in Joshua's time, 33 centuries ago. Plants taken from mummy cases in Egypt, which must have been gathered more than 5,000 years since, are practically of the same size and have the same appearance as those growing to-day. Records of vintages in France for over 700 years show practically the same dates as to-day. Actual observations of rainfall for over 200 years in France show no change. Observations of temperature for almost

200 years at St. Petersburg show no change appreciable to us, tho of course the earliest observations were extremely crude and somewhat unreliable. Facts of this kind might be adduced to fill a small volume. On the other hand, we have records of most extraordinary cold weather in ancient times. One winter, the light wine in Italy froze. Another winter the river Po froze over so as to bear teams (an unheard-of phenomenon to-day). In this journal for June, it is stated that 'Parnassus and Soracte, now free from snow, were covered with it in classic antiquity.' Also, 'the name, Greenland, which strikes us as so singularly inappropriate, was not inapplicable at the time it was named, in the fourteenth century.' It is entirely probable that descriptions of the cold in ancient times were much exaggerated. Parnassus and Soracte have snow at times, and, in earlier days, when protection against the cold and snow was much less than now, a little snow would go a long way. The early voyagers from Iceland, more than 1,000 years ago, leaving a land of almost perpetual ice and snow, and reaching a land in the summer with its beautiful green color, to their unaccustomed eyes, would very naturally give the name Greenland to it. At the summer-time, it is said, that Greenland presents a most beautiful green near the Danish settlements, to this day. Our oldest inhabitants, who have been wont to describe the terrible cold and deep snows of their boyhood days as incomparably greater than anything which does or can occur to-day, have completely lost their reckoning the last winter when reading of a ship that had sunk in New York harbor by weight of the ice upon it; also that Washington had had 34 inches of snow on a level, and the lowest temperature ever noted in that fair city. I am sure a careful study will show no appreciable change in the climate of this earth since the early historic times. Of course, nothing here adduced touches climatic changes in glacial times, or in prehistoric times, which changes have been established beyond question."

Thermometer Scales.—"According to the usual practise," says the *Revue Scientifique*, June 24, "the graduations on thermometer scales and levels are marked by scratching the surface of the glass in some way, at each point where there is to be a graduation. But the glass is weakened in each of these points, and is very apt to break, which is dangerous in the case of boiler levels. It is evident that this could be avoided by softening slightly the surface of the glass at the desired points and mixing some coloring matter with it. An American firm asserts that it has obtained this result under the best conditions by passing over the tube, where a graduation is to be marked, an iron disk turning at the rate of 2,500 revolutions a minute. The friction causes a rise of temperature sufficient partially to melt the glass, and at the same time small particles of iron are detached from the wheel and become incorporated in the softened glass."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FEW days ago in Paterson, N. J.," says *Electricity*, "the X-ray was probably the means of saving the life of a fifteen-months-old child who had swallowed a nickel which had lodged in its throat. The X-ray picture showed the exact location of the coin and enabled the delicate and dangerous operation known as esophagotomy to be successfully performed."

In a recent clinical lecture, Dr. Stewart McGuire exhibited a patient who illustrated the fact that skin-grafts do not always acquire the color of the individual on whom they grow. "Some of you," said the lecturer, as quoted in *The Southern Medical Record*, "will remember this negro, whose leg was amputated in the clinic over a year ago. Owing to an effort to save too much of the limb, sloughing occurred in the flaps, and a raw granulating surface resulted over six inches in diameter. You will recollect that as soon as active suppuration ceased he was brought before you again, and the defect covered by Thiersch's method of skin-grafting. Usually skin-grafts are cut from the individual's thigh, but in this instance they were taken from the leg of a white man which had been amputated a few moments before. I remember telling you that it seemed a shame to mutilate black skin when so much white skin was going to waste, and expressed my belief, based on the investigation of Karg, that pigmentation would occur and that the white skin would gradually become black. The operation of skin-grafting was a perfect success, and the patient was discharged in two weeks with a well-healed stump. He comes back for exhibition to-day. The artificially formed skin is firm, pliable, and painless, but as white as the day it was implanted. Fortunately, owing to its position, it is a matter of no consequence. Had it been upon the face, and had the colors been reversed, there might be a lively suit for malpractice."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON AMERICAN EXPANSION.

THE speech of Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, at the banquet of the American Society in London, was one full of hope for the outcome of free institutions and Christian civilization as applied to the Oriental races. He said in part:

"It seems to me from the evidence of past years, and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassador and Senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century to come.

"You no longer, if I may speak to my American cousins, you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstance of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic continent. You will never be able to withdraw the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than ever it was in the past. It must make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia, which is waiting for the advent of true Christian civilization."

The Washington Times (July 6) thinks Cardinal Vaughan's speech an impressive and important utterance. It says:

"When his eminence, as a Briton, and with all a Briton's love for Anglo-Saxon civilization, said: 'I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those parts which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends, in a great measure, on the good feeling and cooperation that shall exist between the American and English peoples,' he spoke what every thinking man who uses our common language, and who lives under theegis of Anglo-Saxon institutions, must feel and know to be true.

"But, Cardinal Vaughan went further, and directly invoked the cooperation of Anglo-Saxon peoples in spreading the freedom and civilization which they enjoy, among the teeming millions of Asia, as a means to prevent the subjugation of these same millions to the autocracy of Russia. In this we are able to see the ideas, ideals, and principles of the British citizen, rather than the official views of the Roman cardinal.

"It will be asserted that such pregnant speech could not have been made by a member of the Sacred College, unauthorized by the Vatican; but we do not regard a point of that kind as well put. If the Roman side of the Archbishop of Westminster is to be taken into account at all, it must be so taken with strict reference to the tendencies and policy which have marked the pontificate of Leo XIII. for the past twenty years or more. During that time we have seen the Pope detach the French hierarchy from the cause of monarchy and admonish it to support that of the democratic masses. We have witnessed a growing disposition on the part of the papacy to actively espouse the cause of the people against oppression, whether of political or economic character.

It is very possible, then, that a prospect of the religious freedom which Anglo-Saxon civilization promises to the pagan hordes of Asia and Africa may appeal to the head of the church as a golden one for the spread of Christianity, and Cardinal Vaughan may indeed have been exhorted to help along the good work.

"However that may be, it is satisfactory to know that a force in Europe which in times past we have been inclined to regard as conservative, if not reactionary, is in some sense committed, by the words of Cardinal Vaughan and other exponents of its sentiment and authority, to an indorsement of America's new position as a progressive, developing Asiatic and world power. It amounts to fresh evidence that the *bona fides* of the American people, in their radical departure from the segregated provincialism of their old system and policy, is recognized and appreciated among the intellectual and civilizing forces of the Old World."

The New York Commercial Advertiser (July 5) thinks the speech indicative of a great change in the relations of republican Government and the Roman Catholic church:

"The most momentous utterance of yesterday was Cardinal Vaughan's speech in London indicating that the Church of Rome would unite with England and America against Russia in the future of China. With the ending of the temporal power of the Pope, and with the growing hostility of royalty in Europe, the Catholic church is realizing that its greatest power in the future must be in the free countries, through the people whom it knows so well how to sway. This in its turn has counteracted on the church, making it broader and more liberal, and adapting it to the form of government between which and itself there was formerly the greatest mutual antagonism."

BISHOP JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN.

NOT only as a preacher and administrator, but as an example of a modern Protestant ecclesiastic and diplomat, was Bishop Newman notable, and the religious and secular press unite in expressing the opinion that his death is a loss to religion and to the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Newman first attained prominence in the reorganization of the church in New Orleans just after the war. The New York Sun thus speaks of his work at that time and of his later career:

"He displayed great energy and executive ability, qualities that aided him notably in his later life. In 1869 he was assigned to the newly formed Metropolitan church in Washington, and from that time dates his success in getting what he wanted. He met General Grant, then President, and his fortune was made. When his term as pastor of the Metropolitan Church ended, the President appointed Dr. Newman to an office created for him and held by no one since his time, the office of traveling inspector of United States consulates. This post Dr. Newman held for two years, long enough to travel leisurely around the world and take notes for a second book, called 'The Thrones and Palaces of Nineveh and Babylon.' In the course of his official travels he located, to his own satisfaction, the site of the Garden of Eden. Whether he made any report on the consulates of the United States does not appear from the list of the publications of the Government.

"On his return 'Parson' Newman went again to his old church in Washington; then he engaged in journalism for a time, and then went for a third term to the Metropolitan Church. In 1880 he made his first attempt to secure an election as bishop at the General Conference of the Methodist church held in Cincinnati. He failed there, however, and in 1882 accepted a call to become pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church in this city. He held this pulpit for a time, but left it by resigning after he had been removed from the pastorate. The church is not now in existence. In 1884, after leaving this Congregational church, Dr. Newman visited California, and during his stay there preached a funeral oration over the young son of Senator Leland Stanford, for whom later the Leland Stanford Junior University has been named. This sermon is said to have brought Dr. Newman a present of \$10,000. It was eulogistic to the last degree, and is said to have compared young Stanford with the Founder of the Christian religion. In 1885 Dr. Newman was invited by General Grant, then dying of cancer, to stay by his side. He was present



CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

at the general's deathbed and preached at his funeral. He was a preacher at the funeral of General Logan a few months later.

"In 1888 Dr. Newman made another effort to obtain a bishopric in the church to which he had returned after his misadventure with Congregationalism. At the General Conference of the Methodist church, held in the Metropolitan Opera-House in this city, Dr. Newman at last got his prize. His success was the result of long and well-directed efforts. Nothing that could aid him was neglected. Social influence, the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic, the influence of a well-directed lobby, the influence of a house packed with applauding friends; all these were used by the man who wanted to be a bishop. The bishops of the church disapproved Dr. Newman. It was reported that fraudulent ballots were found in the boxes, tho the tellers never disclosed the real facts. But the candidate's power was too great; nothing had been left undone, and Dr. Newman was elected. The Reverend Doctor had directed his campaign from a box in the Opera-House, where his lieutenants on the floor and in the galleries reported to him constantly; and after the announcement of success on the fourteenth ballot, the new bishop received his admirers as a triumphant general.

"As a bishop Dr. Newman disappointed his detractors and opponents and pleased his friends. His executive ability stood him in good stead and his work was well done. He conquered much of the distrust that his methods had excited, and won a reputation that his career for the preceding fifteen years made unexpected."

The *Rochester Post-Express* thus speaks of his gifts as an orator, writer, and diplomat:

"He was an orator of the old type, the type of the days of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. He studied the best models the United States Senate could afford, mastered and appropriated as far as possible their best in manner and in diction, and transferred them to pulpit and platform. In person Bishop Newman was always commanding; in conduct always dignified. He did not hesitate to say things which he knew would awaken antagonistic utterance. He had measured the result of his words and deeds and was always composed when contention was provoked. He had a cosmopolitan mind, and his extensive travels in the lands of the five great monarchies of the East furnished him material for creditable work in Assyriology and Egyptology. His knowledge of affairs fitted him for practical politics, in which he did not disdain to exert his influence as opportunity offered. While he was Republican in his politics, he never ceased to be broad and statesmanlike. He was a partizan, but not in a narrow sense."

The *Baltimore Herald* says of him:

"The death of Bishop John Philip Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has removed from his earthly labors a notable figure in the religious history of America. He was distinguished as both a preacher and a writer, and was conspicuous for being one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators. He will long be remembered for the part he played in the progress of his church during the last thirty-five or forty years. . . .

"While there is no doubt that Bishop Newman owed much of his celebrity to his intimate association with public men at the capital, he was, withal, a man of force and character, one who would probably have distinguished himself even if his lot had not been cast in a city which was the seat of government and the center of official and exalted influence. It may be remarked as rather singular that Bishop Newman's death occurred at a place not far removed from the spot where General Grant breathed his last."

The *Buffalo Evening News* says:

"Political opponents of General Grant, during his occupancy of the Presidential chair, turned their sarcasm upon 'Grant's pastor,' as they delighted to style Rev. Mr. Newman in the days when the same political critics created what was styled President Grant's 'Kitchen Cabinet.' But amid all the political stories of a deceptive character, which no party ever made more bitter toward their opponents than the Democratic Party, Bishop Newman stood undismayed and unscathed. He was a man of attractive manners and of great personal magnetism. To know him was to love him. Without contention and free from animosity, he brought the most intelligent men of the country captive to his influence, for he was eminently a man of peace and good-will. His learning carried him into the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and he enriched the library of the society with several works of great merit. His descriptions of Oriental travel remain as proof of his fine style of description and intelligent observation."

Bishop Newman's name is not without honor in his own city. The *Washington Star* says of him:

"Dr. Newman was perhaps more thoroughly identified with the capital than with any other city. His

eloquence and his splendid Americanism endeared him to the people even beyond the confines of his denomination. His association with President Grant, too, was a factor in his fame, which in time spread to other parts of the world. Bishop Newman was a fine type of the American religious worker, intellectual, zealous, tactful, and sincere. He breathed the spirit of uprightness, and whether in sermon, in prayer, or in literature he touched a chord which gave helpful vibrations to the hearts of his hearers."

The editor of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, writing just before Bishop Newman's death, said:

"Bishop Newman's services have run through many long years. His early ministerial training and actual work were thorough. He then aimed at highest excellence. Some of the early-morning addresses he has made during annual-conference sessions have indicated what are the elements of success upon which he depended and upon which he urged young ministers to depend. He glorified hard work and untiring devotion to that which a man pledges himself. We heard many of the lectures alluded to, and we are sure that the bishop's high standards, fervent exhortations, and earnest appeals made deep impressions upon many,



BISHOP JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN.

and particularly upon those who were in the flush of their early ministry. The church now has many bishops, and they individually stand for contrasting and varying types. Bishop Newman is of his own valuable kind, and as such has made a useful and valuable impression. He has cultivated some fields of thought and culture into which few others have cared to enter. His knowledge has given him brotherhood and influence among many kinds of men. He has traveled far and wide, and during every voyage he seems to have gathered stores which were disregarded or overlooked by the majority of other travelers. He has friends among scholars and thinkers of high degree, who always are glad to listen to him in pulpit and on platform."

IS PRESBYTERIANISM DECLINING IN NEW YORK?

THE statement has been made more than once of late that the Presbyterian church is not maintaining its hold in the metropolis. In particular the New York *Sun*, which is always interested in questions of religious and social as well as of political morals, has recently printed a number of articles and letters in proof of this assertion. *The Sun* points to the fact that at the present moment there are ten Presbyterian churches in the borough of Manhattan which are without pastors or are in a distracted or declining condition. Others which were once notable and prosperous churches are maintaining themselves only with the greatest difficulty. "Dr. Hall's old Fifth Avenue Church, once the richest and most powerful Presbyterian church in the world, remains without a pastor." The Brick Church is soon to be deprived of Dr. Van Dyke, while a Jewish congregation is to buy Calvary Church in 116th Street.

These statements were lately disputed in the New York *Observer* but have apparently been confirmed by the New York presbytery itself, which very recently referred to the facts in dealing with the McGiffert case, hoping by this means to induce Dr. McGiffert to retire voluntarily from the church without further weakening it by the turmoil and animosities of a heresy trial. Thus far, however, Dr. McGiffert has shown no signs of yielding, and has reiterated the statement that his faith is not in conflict with that of the Presbyterian church. As to the causes of this decline, *The Sun* is disposed to think that Dr. McGiffert and the type of thought he represents are largely to blame. It says:

"Various explanations of this decline of Presbyterianism in New York are made, but, undoubtedly, it is a distinct lapse of faith which is at the bottom of the trouble. The church of the Westminster Confession gets its sole vitality from earnest conviction, for its manner of worship is comparatively bare, with few appeals to merely esthetic tastes. People must believe heartily in the Presbyterian doctrine in order to be content to remain in its simple fold. An unusually brilliant preacher may hold together a large congregation as a personal belonging, but he is always a very uncertain reliance. He may go, or he may lose his popularity with advancing years, for tastes in preaching change, and the less the distinctive faith of a church is the more likely it is to be captious in its criticisms of its pulpit. Only when the appetite for the doctrine preached is hearty is the permanent success of the preacher assured.

"Social influences, consequently, have drawn away from the strength of the Presbyterian churches of New York. People who have lost devotion to tenets peculiar to their own denomination and become indifferent to them are easily subject to such distractions. The teaching of one church satisfying them as well as that of another, they are free to select their religious home according as it appeals to their fancy in the matter of decoration or the more agreeable social character of its inmates; and Presbyterianism, comparatively bare and ascetic, suffers accordingly.

"That is the real reason of the decline of Presbyterianism in New York; it is simply a decline of faith both in the pulpit and the pews. The movement for a revision of the Westminster Confession showed the growing indifference to doctrine once stoutly held, and then came the theological assault on the old belief in the Bible. The second may have affected the clergy more than

the laity, but its destructive influence on a church like the Presbyterian, whose life is altogether in its doctrine, aided by socially disruptive tendencies, goes on with increasing force. The only remedy is a revival of genuine and profound faith in the doctrines which once made the Presbyterian denomination the most powerful in New York."

A number of *The Sun's* Presbyterian readers have expressed their views of the case. One correspondent attributes the decline to three causes: that Presbyterians are too much inclined to controversy; that there is an inordinate zeal in behalf of foreign missions; and that a "cold Calvinism" prevails, which no longer appeals to the people of this age. Another correspondent, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Mullally, who is a member of the New York presbytery, disputes all three of these allegations, and says:

"It is not true that Calvinism 'does not appeal to the people.' What is Calvinism but the doctrine of the living, sovereign, absolute, unconditioned Creator, of man's immortality and subjection to moral government, of sin, of justice, of mercy, of redemption, of a judgment to come, of the Cross of Christ? These great truths have ever appealed to the people, attracted their attention, won their faith, and excited their emotions, as no other ideas have done. It is not the 'people,' but the critical few, distinguished by sophistry and worldly advantages, that turn from Calvinism. The common people have ever heard its teachings gladly. The things which it declares are often hid from the wise and prudent and revealed to babes. To counsel the Presbyterian church to give up Calvinism in order to save her life is to counsel her to go out of existence in order that she may live.

"The preachers of the New York presbytery ceased to preach Calvinism before the decadence of Presbyterianism began in this city, and accordingly it can not be the cause of the disease. Before, when Calvinism was preached, the condition was healthy. Would not a true science of ecclesiastical pathology recommend a return to that which seemed conducive to progress, to gaining popular favor, and obtaining the divine blessing?

"Your correspondent asserts that it is 'works' and not 'faith' that 'the world is looking for,' but can there be any works worth 'looking for' if there is no faith to supply motive and guidance? It is by believing that all which is worthy of the name work lives and moves and has its being. Anything which men do when not prompted by belief is not rational human performance at all, any more than are the movements of a brute; in all philosophy faith and works, while distinct, are inseparable and not opposed.

"He attributes the trouble to the form of worship in the Presbyterian church, but the adversity to be accounted for has been coincident with a decided departure from the simplicity of our ancestors, and a growing imitation of Prelatists and Catholics. If ornate form has anything to do with the malady it must be as a symptom of the disease, not as something to be encouraged and fostered, but to be checked and cured. The best form of godliness is that which best expresses the power thereof, and in view of this end it were better to err on the side of simplicity than of gorgeous display. He who is thoroughly indoctrinated in Presbyterianism would prefer the real and spiritual in a barn to the apparent and imaginary in a grand temple. If the hearer and the preacher are truly Presbyterian, no mere outward beauty of form can separate them. The right prescription for New York Presbyterianism is not more form, but more of the distinctive truth of the Gospel. The remedy, compendiously expressed, is Calvinism in our pulpits and in our heads and hearts—more of 'the good old religion.'"

The writer just quoted also disputes the claim that there is too much controversy in the church, and asserts that Paul and Jesus Christ were themselves constant controverters. Another Presbyterian writes to show that Dr. Mullally is wrong. He says:

"Dr. Mullally seems in his combative spirit to countenance church quarrels, for that is about what a controversy in a church amounts to. Does anybody deny that the recent controversy within the church 'has left an aching void'? Presbyters are tired and wearied of the diabolical controversies. The 'peace and unity' of the church never have been maintained through controversy, but by the adherence to 'the faith delivered to the saints.'

There has been no little confusion in the church ever since the adjournment of the Washington Assembly. Is it from heaven? 'God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.'

"What, Christ a controvertor? Not by any means. Altho 'He was Himself a Jew,' Christ was a Jew after the flesh, not after the spirit. Christ never controverted with those Jews who believed in His Messiahship. He says of the Jews in His day, 'Ye are of this world; I am not of this world.' The Jews believed one thing and Christ another; hence they were not one among themselves. When Jesus controverted with the Jews it was because they did not believe in His divinity and the cause He founded and represented. On the other hand, Jesus never controverted with His beloved disciples. He taught them, but did not debate with those who believed that He was the 'Christ, the Son of the living God,' viz., the Apostles and disciples. They, too, were Jews. Christ was 'constantly in open disagreement' with those who believed Him in league with Beelzebub, the prince of devils. Christ never controverted with the early Christians. He invariably taught them, not as a scribe, but as one having authority.

"Nowhere in the New Testament can Dr. Mullally cite Paul as controverting with the churches that he organized. On the other hand, he continually taught them, but controverted with the Felix, the men of Athens, or the shrine worshipers of Ephesus. So with the New York Presbyterianism. When the presbyters are at peace with each other the Master will show them His work.

"Dr. Mullally does not need to tell me what 'cold Calvinism' is, for I have Calvin's Institutes and have had three years' training in the citadel of American Presbyterianism, and know the system quite thoroughly. If I went down on the Bowery or over in 'Little Africa' or elsewhere to preach to the 'toiler' or the 'submerged tenth,' would I preach Calvinism? No; but Christ, the Son of the living God. When Christ is made the central theme, instead of doctrinal differences, New York Presbyterianism will take a new lease of life, for, 'if I be lifted up,' says Christ, 'I will draw all men unto Me.' No, Calvinism 'does not deny that Christ died for all mankind,' but it asserts that Christ died for the 'elect.' His death, says Calvinism, had a particular reference to 'some' that it did not have to all. Sinners care little about hearing anything else save Christ and Him crucified. Dr. Mullally, I fear, would do with Calvinism as the Christian Scientists do with 'Science and Health'; they put it ahead of the Bible.

"If, indeed, the decadence of Presbyterianism in New York is due to a 'decline of faith in the pulpit and in the pews,' what is it that brought about the declension, if it is not doctrinal controversies and assaults on the foundation of faith itself? Let us, like the Episcopalians, make the services of the grand old Presbyterian church more ornate and beautiful, more attractive, so that they will appeal to the esthetic tastes of the people. Then there will be a marked increase in interest in all lines of Christian activity."

A Samoan's Logic.—The untutored savage is sometimes more logical than the most orthodox Puritan in his application of biblical doctrine or story. A correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* tells the following tale of his experience with one bright South Sea Islander. He says:

"While in command of a guard protecting the United States consulate at Apia, the writer was furnished with a native force of Malietoa warriors, whose familiarity with the environment was supposed to recommend them for use as scouts. During the night of one of the first Sundays passed on shore, while my entire force was lying behind the barricades expecting momentarily to be attacked, these gentle and guileless Christians requested permission, through a missionary who was a refugee at the consulate, to sing a few hymns. It is hardly necessary for me to add that they were refused.

"Imagine my surprise and disgust a few days later to see one of these meek and lowly converts, hideously bedaubed with paint and stripped nearly naked, triumphantly carrying through the streets the head of an enemy (who, in this case, was said to be his own cousin) as a mark of Christian spirit and brotherly love, the aforesaid head having been severed by the then possessor in a skirmish that morning. Expressing somewhat strongly my surprise to the missionary that one of his flock should so quickly

have lapsed into semi-barbarism, I was told, with an expressive and deprecating shrug of the shoulders, that it was Faa Samoa, and could not be helped. 'But,' I asked, 'do you not tell them that such an atrocity is unchristianlike and abhorrent to our religion?' 'Oh, yes,' replied Mr. —, 'but they answer by quoting the fifty-first and fifty-fourth verses, seventeenth chapter of the first book of Samuel, and the Gospel according to St. John, and ask, with a devout air of truth and triumph, if, as the Scripture says, David, one of God's chosen, cut off the head of his enemy, the Philistine Goliath, whom he killed in battle, and exhibited it, while Simon Peter, the Apostle of Christ, drew his sword and smote off the ear of the high-priest's servant, and it was not right, why then did God approve?'"

Mr. Markham's Remedy for the "Man with the Hoe."—At a church gathering in San Francisco lately, Mr. Edwin Markham offered his own solution of the problem suggested by his famous poem. His solution is in part a subjective and in part an objective one. It begins with a readjustment of the heart, which when consummated must of necessity blossom into deeds of human sympathy and brotherhood. The following report of his words is taken from a recent number of *Signs of the Times*:

"I have been asked to say a few words about 'The Man with the Hoe,' and my solution of that problem. I have no new solution. The problem is as old as humanity. The men who built the pyramids struggled with that problem. The men who are building London are struggling with it to-day. I have but one solution—that is the application of the Golden Rule. We have committed the Golden Rule to heart; now let us commit it to life. [Applause.] That is the only solution.

"As to what steps should be taken, I can not say. Various solutions are offered. The Republicans offer one solution, the Democrats another, the Socialists another, and the single-tax people have their solution. In my judgment it is wise for us all to consider all these questions, and try to find some way of enlarging the sphere of justice for all men.

"I believe that the industrial question is a religious question. [Applause.] I believe that everything that has to do with the welfare of men, in politics, in industry, is religious at the bottom; that everything shows our relation to one another and our relation to the Father of life.

"I believe that Jesus of Nazareth is the Father, the Savior of the human race. In His principles of justice, in His principles of brotherhood, we find the solution of these questions. Fraternity to me is the dearest of all words, and in that word is the hope of the human race."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN India there are 80,000,000 Hindus who hold neither the Hindu nor the Mohammedan faith, and are looked upon, it is said, by the Hindus as despicable and by the Mohammedans as accursed.

THE Temple Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service, a society among Jewish women corresponding to deaconesses in other religious bodies, has raised \$25,000 for the erection of a sisterhood home.

THE *Christian Advocate* of Nashville predicts: "Signs are not lacking that the movement to collect \$1,500,000 during the closing years of the century for the better equipment of our educational institutions will prove a great success. Some large gifts have already been made and others are forthcoming."

THE *Philadelphia Bulletin* has been making a comparison of the number of people in that city who attend the theater and those who attend church, and finds the church attendance far in excess. The weekly attendance at the different places of amusement, it says, is not more than 170,000. It is hard to compute the church attendance exactly.

THE *Christian Observer* (Louisville), one of the leading journals of the Southern Presbyterian church, is frank to say that it does not favor the movement for a reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church, North and South, at this time. "If we understand the sentiment of the great majority of our people in the Southern church," it says, "there is now no serious desire to have this question of reunion reopened. They rather wish to be allowed to continue their work in their present separate organization. They feel that the Lord is blessing their labors in many ways, and is setting His seal of approval upon their present relations. Hence they can not see that anything could be gained, and not a few fear that something would be lost, by an attempt at the reunion of the two bodies at the present time."

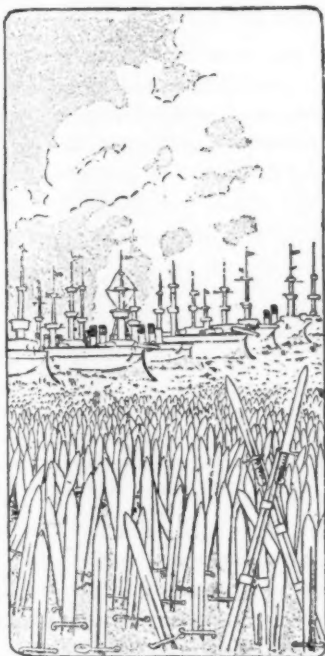
FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

THE European press think it now plain that the International Peace Conference at The Hague will accomplish very little, less, perhaps, than other conferences of former years, at which the lessening of the horrors of war was the main object. The



PEACE, PEACE, PEACE.



THE HARVEST.

—Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.

Hague correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, who has probably as good facilities as any one else, writes to the following effect:

The Germans continually point out how difficult it would be to secure adherence to any agreement that may be arrived at. Thus with regard to the matter of military budgets Colonel von Schwazhoff showed that it is not easy to define what is military and what is not. Germany and France, for instance, have finished their strategic railroad lines, Austria and Russia have not. If the military budgets are fixed for a period of five years, and railroads are included, Austria and Russia would be much at a disadvantage. Disarmament, or even a check to armaments, can not be secured without international supervision, and no nation will be willing to submit its sovereignty to such restrictions. The German delegates further point out that the idea of a permanent arbitration tribunal is very difficult. Sufficiently trustworthy, fair-minded, unprejudiced men are not easy to find.

It seems that the Russian delegates are not men of such great knowledge, strength of character, and personal magnetism that they can lead the movement begun at the suggestion of their Government. Sir Julian Pauncefoot exercises much more influence than Baron de Staal. This circumstance does not assist the work in hand.

That hardly any nation, certainly none of the great powers, is willing to bind itself, is shown by the press everywhere. In England even Mr. Stead of *The Review of Reviews*, who is considered the peace apostle *par excellence*, claims that England must have a fleet strong enough to overcome with reasonable certainty the two next strongest powers. But the English profess to be indignant that Germany refuses to tamper with her military organization. The Germans, on the other hand, point to the historical fact that they, of all nations, always had their fields trodden by invading armies until they became strong enough to defend themselves, and that the English have always ridiculed them for

their disposition to submit to the laws of any country in which they settle, rather than subject to German rule the peoples to whose lands they emigrate. But England's attitude toward mitigating the horrors of war is not encouraging. Nearly all the "jingo" papers are up in arms against the suggestion that needlessly destructive bullets should be prohibited. "The best thing we can say about the suggestion to abolish the dum-dum bullet is that it will be ignored by this country," says *The Saturday Review*, London. Still, some papers feel a little uncomfortable about the matter. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It may seem a little too emphatic to speak of the condemnation of the dum-dum bullet, seeing that the conference was content to condemn unduly destructive projectiles at large. But we know very well what the delegates were after—and it was the dum-dum bullet. . . . If the world is persuaded that the bullet is a particularly cruel one, the reason is largely because one school of scientific soldiers has gone very much to tongue. Finally, seeing that the matter was sure to be discussed, it was by no means intelligent in her majesty's Government not to have a packet of dum-dums to show the delegates, instead of coming forward with the tame-looking excuse that there were none in this country, which, of course, left everybody at the conference with the conviction that we were afraid of our own projectile. Still, when all is said and allowed for, it is curious that we were singled out for condemnation."

Many English publications are disgusted with the whole conference, denounce it as a sham, and say no good can come of it. "Will the arbitrators be honest?" asks the *London Spectator*. "It would take a long time for the nations to cease being suspicious," says *The Speaker*. In *Blackwood's* Mr. Frederic Greenwood writes:

"The ruse of the Peace Conference (no reflection on the good Czar intended) was prepared for one country alone; for in no other was it likely to succeed, and in no other had it an hour's success. That country, of course, was our own, where a glorious



DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

—The Free Press, Ottawa.

reception for it was prepared long since by the phrase-enslaved, phrase-enslaving emotionalism which has no effective existence elsewhere."

Some hold that the conference so far has only increased the existing hatred between Germany and Great Britain. The German papers bitterly resent both the editorials and news in the English press, and aver that England is trying to place them in a false

position in order to embroil them with Russia. An example of this acrimonious wrangling, caused by a Peace Conference, is seen in the charge by the Berlin *Echo* that the speech of Professor Zorn against arbitration, as reported in the London *Daily News*, is "pure swindle." According to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Professor Zorn merely made a short remark to the effect that Germany was willing to support the Russian suggestion of a new arbitration tribunal for each case, but could not accept the idea of a permanent court, as no nation would permanently submit to it. The *Hannoversche Kurier* says:

"Any one who has a chance to see *The Daily News* will be convinced of its anti-German aims. It continues its nasty attacks upon the person of the Emperor, and publishes its 'telegrams' from The Hague with quotations from the doggerel which Captain Coghlan made famous, as motto. This continual mobbing of the German Emperor is as cheeky as it is stupid. The only pleasant thing about it is that *The Daily News* thereby shows its hand and stamps its news as lies."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," remarks the *National Zeitung*. "Germany has no quarrel with any one just now. England has picked a quarrel with the Transvaal, but refuses to arbitrate." According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the English version that the American delegates are for permitting the use of explosive bullets is incorrect; the Americans vote for the abolition of the dum-dum.

The French press, which seems to be on better terms than ever before with Germany, also delights in an occasional fling at the British. "It is England herself who constitutes the greatest danger to the peace of the world," says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; "the England of to-day goes with Jameson, Lugard, Kitchener, and Chamberlain." And the *Journal des Débats* says:

"It is not so much the exclusion of the press from the deliberations of the conference that irritates Germany as the partiality and error of the news published in the papers of some countries. Especially has the insinuation that Germany systematically opposes the work of the conference aroused the authorities in the Wilhelm-Strasse. Even when exact versions are given the journalists in question do not curb their imagination."

It seems, however, that nearly every country represented at the conference hinders the good work by its anxiety to profit individually. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"In circles which may be trusted to possess reliable information the attitude of the Russian delegates is very favorably commented upon. The Russians seem chiefly anxious to preserve the possibility of agreement among the delegates, hence they are neutral with regard to individual amendments to the plans originally suggested. On the other hand, the action of most of the smaller states renders practical results very doubtful. The delegates of these states endeavor to create an ideal condition, under which the difference of power between the countries represented will be made to disappear. This is not likely to further the work. It is said that upon one occasion such countries as Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and the United States formed a minority. Any resolution adopted under such circumstances must naturally remain a dead letter."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Why No Papal Delegate was Invited to the Hague.—The omission of the Vatican from the list of invitations to the Peace Conference is regarded by some as an illustration of the fact that in the eyes of the European governments the Pope has become a political *quantité négligée*. The energetic protests of the Italian Government are probably the chief reason for the omission. The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, endeavors to give additional explanations. It says:

"The program of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as he described it in the invitation, deals exclusively with the curtailment of armaments by land and sea, with weapons, with pro-

jectiles, and explosives as used in war; further, with arbitration as regards warlike measures. With all these the Pope has nothing to do. The religious or moral side of the question will not be touched upon at all. Were this phase to be considered, the heads of other religious communities could not well be ignored. The head of the Prussian state church and the Greek Patriarch in Constantinople would have precisely the same right as the Pope to send delegates."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL SPAIN PAY HER DEBTS?

THE riots that have taken place in Spain on account of increased taxation show that the people are beginning to become restive under the burden with which their unprofitable wars have encumbered them. It is especially the extravagance which Spain exhibited in guaranteeing colonial debts that makes her burden almost insupportable now. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, sketches the financial situation of the country as follows:

"The late insurrections and the war with the United States cost Spain nearly \$400,000,000. A guaranteed debt of \$300,000,000, contracted in the interest of the colonies, must be added to this. Further, there is a consolidated debt of \$300,000,000 of moneys borrowed by the colonies themselves, sums which the Americans refuse to take over, and which were guaranteed by Spain. The Spaniards retain of their colonial empire nothing but the obligation to pay \$50,000,000 interest annually out of their own diminished resources."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, remarks that Spain need not default if her chronic deficits are stopped now. To do this, Señor Villaverde proposes a tax of 3 to 20 per cent. on public debts. The Spanish bondholders will have to submit, but the foreign holders are not likely to favor this arrangement. The English, on the whole, consider that the matter does not seriously affect them. *Money*, London, says:

"One is driven to the conclusion that the bondholder will have to consent to the proposed tax. We do not see what he is to gain by a refusal. Spain clearly can not continue to pay the full interest upon the external debt, and unless terms can be arranged default simple and unredeemed must take place. The best that can be hoped is that in return for consenting to the tax some compensating concession may be obtained from the Spanish Government, such concession to take effect at some future time when Spain shall have outlived the misfortunes and embarrassments which have been her lot for some time past. In some fashion or other Spain has got to accomplish the big task of balancing revenue and expenditure, and the bondholder will not be the only person to suffer. . . . To a very considerable extent any tax on metals in Spain would be a tax on foreign industries, and on the foreign shareholders of the copper and iron companies working in Spain. . . . With the loss of her West Indian possessions she has shed the last shred of her old greatness, and finally frittered a magnificent inheritance. Her future policy should be to develop Spain itself, to open up the vast resources of the country, to introduce honest and capable government. In this way it would be possible, but not very probable, for Spain to become not only a solvent, but a prosperous country. And in the hope of some such happy consummation those bondholders who make sacrifices to-day are fairly entitled to ask that in return there shall be accorded them some charge on future revenue."

The *Investors' Review* also points out that British bondholders have thrown off what they held of the Spanish debt, and welcomes the idea of an agreement between the Spanish Government and its original creditors in London. It says:

"We can have no objection to a tax of 50 per cent. on Spanish 'Fours' coupons, because at one and the same time it would give the 'bears' here their long-looked-for opportunity and cripple the French market. So it is to our council of foreign bondholders that Señor Villaverde is going to address himself, and we can assure him beforehand that he will meet with the utmost success there. We are all 'friendly to Spain' in her straits over this

matter. . . . Doubtless, unless the French intervene and make effective protest, communications will run smoothly on over this part of the debt; we shall soon cheerfully behold it bearing its share in the sufferings imposed on all Spain's creditors by her hopelessly bankrupt condition.

"On France it is that the sorrow will fall. The French banks and some of the French public hold perhaps £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 of the Spanish debt at the present time."

But this does not lead *The Investors' Review* to consider the plans of the Spanish Minister of Finance free from objection. Indeed, it says pointedly that this "taxation" of bonds means state bankruptcy. It says:

"First of all the sinking funds on every form of amortizable debt are to be suspended, then a 20-per-cent. tax is to be imposed on all the colonial debts, except the Philippine one, on which the tax is to be 15 per cent., and on the internal bonds. Further, the colonial debts are to be subjected to a discount of 20 per cent. That is to say, the Government wipes off one fifth of its capital obligations on these debts at a stroke, and the only consolation offered to the miserable bondholder is that upon the present prices these debts would still produce more than 5-per-cent. interest. This is a most excellent argument for a defaulting state to employ, and might be applied in a variety of ways. Why not, for example, cut down the interest upon the 'sealed' bonds right away to half its present amount, and tell the holders of the stock that it would still pay them more than 3.5 per cent. on the market price, which is a better return than can be got from the debts of Italy or France? The argument is irresistible, if you take it the right way, and do not put yourself in the position of a defrauded creditor."

The French indeed enter a mild sort of protest against the ruse of the Spanish Minister of Finance to make use of the former connection with London for his purposes. But they are evidently convinced that one can not draw blood from a stone, and are preparing themselves for heavy losses. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Señor Villaverde's proposals may cause some disappointment in certain circles, and especially in France, but on the whole it must be admitted that they are reasonable. . . . He has, moreover, good reason to hope that it will be considered in the interest of Spain's creditors to favor the relief of that country rather than to insist upon the clause which exempts 'Spanish Fours' from taxation. One can not well refuse to negotiate on this point. But nearly all the Spanish debt is held in France now, and French holders should be consulted. If it is in the interest of the bondholders to make concessions to Spain, it is surely also in the interest of Spain to come to terms with the people who hold the obligations which are to be taxed. Considering the present delicate state of Spain's national credit, it is of utmost importance that the good-will of the creditors be preserved."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

IN view of the fact that our troops are not well fitted to the climate of the Philippines, it has been suggested to substitute colored for white soldiers. It may, however, be interesting to note that competent authorities attach a high value to Chinese disciplined by European officers. The *Hamburg Correspondant* recently remarked that the Chinaman is a failure as a soldier. Major von Reitzenstein, who trained some Chinese for their government, denies this. He writes in the main, as follows:

Left to themselves, the Chinese soon lose whatever discipline has been instilled into them. But as long as European officers command them, European noncoms. continue the drill, and punishment threatens everywhere, the Chinaman is a good soldier enough. That is to say, if he is paid well. The yellow man becomes a soldier solely "for what there is in it." *Esprit de corps* he knows not, military orderliness he hates, and the profession of arms is despised. But he is brave, easily trained, and possessed of steady nerves. His eye is not ruined by civilization, and he becomes an excellent shot. He is, moreover, very obedient.

Whether he has any patriotism is not easy to determine. It is certain only that his code differs markedly from that of the Westerner, or the Japanese. The indifference of the Chinese with regard to national affairs is perhaps best explained by the Confucian maxim that those who are not in office should not do the work of an official. If leaders were to be found who have the full confidence of the men, patriotism may be awakened. Foreign powers must pay Chinese levies well, and especially pay them with great regularity. The principles of Frederick the Great regarding the payment and care of soldiers are of utmost importance with such troops.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AN agreement has at last been concluded between the governments of Austria and Hungary, and no sudden rupture of the bond which unites the two need be expected for some years to come. Austria continues to pay, as before, the lion's share of the expenses of the union, and Hungary has the financial backing of a united Austro-Hungarian Bank, and the privilege of establishing a separate customs tariff gradually. The Hungarians are thoroughly satisfied, and the Austrian Government declares that the Austrians ought to be. The official *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Vienna, says:

"Economic union is now assured until 1907, the union of the banks until 1910 if the fiscal arrangements are continued after 1907. The Hungarian separatist tendencies are therefore silenced. The clause which provides that Hungary may make her own terms in the case of commercial treaties which terminate after this is of purely academical value, for if a new fiscal and commercial agreement is concluded before 1903 the economical stability of the Dual Monarchy is assured until 1913. This has been a pleasant surprise to Austria, for the Austrian Parliament has now an opportunity to make sure of the Customs Union until 1913."

The best summary of the situation for the benefit of readers who are not, like the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, compelled by self-interest to study the question continually, we find in *The Saturday Review*, London. We take from it the following:

"It is the fashion to dismiss the present situation as incomprehensible. No doubt the constitution, like the empire itself, is exceedingly artificial, but there is no reason why the rights and wrongs of the case should not easily be grasped. There are only two main issues, each plainly intelligible. The Hungarians may be likened to a cantankerous and exacting wife, the Germans of Austria to an indulgent, deprecating husband. The Ausgleich is their marriage settlement, and, as it has been drawn on a temporary basis, it affords constant opportunities for bickering. The virago hints at a judicial separation, while her lord alternates between sulky references to the marriage vow and ungraceful concessions on every important point. The Slavs are their bond-servants rather than their children, and are bullied by both in the intervals of henpecking and recrimination. . . . As for Hungary, no doubt she possesses a high-sounding past, and zealous historians have taken more than their usual license to embellish it. But she has long remained stationary in all the essentials of national development, arrogance and commercial greed have condemned her to friendless isolation, and with all her outward show of robustness she has every symptom of internal decay. Her character is that of a bully, and her loud voice has often procured undeserved triumphs, but the hollowness of her pretensions is already beginning to be laid bare. It is only her overwhelming pride which blinds her to the poverty of her future and makes her willing to postpone a final settlement, tho with every year's delay this must be less advantageous for her. No doubt, with her narrow conception of patriotism, she trusts that the increasing difficulties of Austria will enable her to extort better and better terms, but this is to ignore the rapidity of her own progress downward. The original Ausgleich of 1867 was far more favorable to her than she had any right to expect, and, tho its perfections on paper developed every sort of confusion and deadlock in action, it remained a splendid lever for constitutional pressure."

The Germans of Austria are, however, so little satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the imperial Government that

they are rapidly losing interest in the preservation of the empire. They declare in pretty plain language that, if they instead of the Slavs are to be the "bondservants," they had rather see the purely or chiefly German provinces annexed to the German empire, leaving the Slavs and Hungarians to shift for themselves. The ratification of the Ausgleich may therefore be rendered impossible by obstruction, and the constitution be suspended in Austria. The Germans have now given up their party squabbles, and have formulated a common program which may be summarized as follows:

German must remain the official language of the army, parliament, and government offices so far as the central bureaus are concerned. The alliance with Germany must be maintained. In the German crown lands of Austria, Germany must be the dominant language. Where Germans and Slavs are in equal numbers an agreement which satisfies both should be sought. In the provinces where the Slavs predominate, their wishes must be respected.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says to this:

"This is the minimum of German demands, and without it their position would become untenable. It can not now be said that the Germans do not know what they want, as all their parties have united in these demands. But there is no longer a patriotic German party, which cares chiefly for the welfare of the monarchy. For the welfare of the House of Austria no one cares now. The Government must take care of that, if it can; and the Government must now be as willing to consider the wishes of the Germans as of other nationalities, for the Germans will not respond any longer to an appeal to make sacrifices for the sake of the empire."

That the Slavs will be satisfied with this, is to be doubted. If the Government uses the elastic "§ 14" of the constitution to institute a benevolent kind of absolutism under which all parties and nationalities are treated fairly, no internal conflicts need take place. But the emperor favors Catholicism and the Slavs, who are more easily managed by the church than the Germans. The latter represent all Liberal elements, from the progressive German noble to the Socialists. An attack upon them to please the Slavs seems likely to lead to rebellion, and the sense of racial unity has become so strong among the Germans that an attempt to abandon the eight millions of Germans in Austria to their fate for the sake of peace would endanger Kaiser Wilhelm's throne. But the revival of a second German empire in Central Europe, in which a Slav majority is ruled by a German minority, is impossible. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, a paper noted for the logical value of its deductions, says in effect:

The program of the German-Austrians is moderate enough, and they do not claim to recover the ground already lost. They only wish to preserve what rights remain to them. That they will succeed is doubtful. Since Austria was cut off from the German empire, the predominance of the German element has been doomed. All their endeavors will be in vain. They resemble, in the midst of the Slav agitation, a man who stands on a rock in the middle of an angry and rising sea.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

FRENCH ministries change so often that generally little interest is attached to them, especially as they have long since allowed the powerful bureaucracy of France to render them almost powerless. But the ministry which has just been formed differs somewhat from the rest. Its avowed purpose is to preserve the republic, as the form of government at present most popular in France, from the attacks of irresponsible agitators. It contains men of the most extreme political parties, yet personally moderate enough to subject their own political aspirations to the welfare of the community. It is composed as follows:

Premier, and Minister of the Interior.....	WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.....(Republican.)
War.....	GENERAL DE GALLIFET.....(Monarchist.)
Marine.....	DE LANESSAN.....(Radical.)
Justice.....	MONIS.....(Republican.)
Foreign.....	DELCASTE.....(Republican.)
Trade.....	MILLERAUD.....(Socialist.)
Finance.....	CAILLAUX.....(Very Conservative Republican.)
Education.....	LEYGUES.....(Republican.)
Public Works.....	BAUDIN.....(Socialist.)
Colonies.....	DEGRAIS.....(Republican.)
Agriculture.....	DUPUY.....(Radical.)
Postal and Telegraph..	MOUGEOT.....(Republican.)

What astonishes most is to find Milleraud, the Socialist, and Gallifet, who was always hated by the Socialists for the extreme rigor with which he put down the Commune, in the same boat, hence the new cabinet meets with much suspicion. The *Republique Française* says:

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau has admitted in his cabinet the enemy of order and of private property, the prophet of social revolution. He himself has sometimes told us that the republic will be in danger when it has to accept the help of revolutionaries. For behind the red specter lurks the spirit of reaction, and reaction means the definite loss of liberty in France."

The *Liberté* fears the republic is likely to lose by the "unholy union of Milleraud and Gallifet, the Red Terror and the White." The *Temps* says:

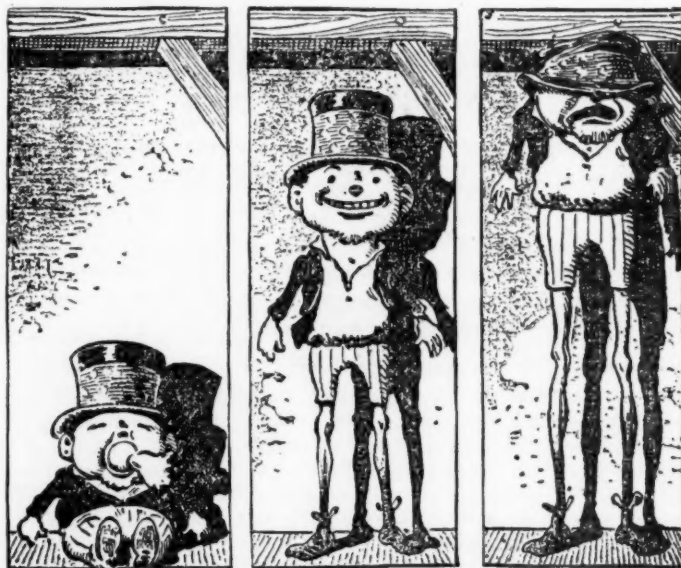
"What the country needs and what we hoped for is a strong ministry. How can a cabinet be strong which is composed of so many conflicting parts? M. Waldeck-Rousseau has judged otherwise. He has grouped around himself men of whom he has demanded nothing but that they should agree with him as regards the Dreyfus affair. The names of the men he has chosen impress one only by their juxtaposition."

On the other hand, Charles Malo, the military writer of the *Journal des Débats*, professes satisfaction with the choice of General Gallifet as Minister of War. He writes, in the main, as follows:

We may be assured that strict justice will be done. What worries the country is not that half a dozen men have misused their authority, but that this fact has been used by the enemies of our institutions to undermine the respect for the thousands of other officers who quietly do their duty, and upon whom our welfare at home and abroad depends. France needs her army, no one will deny that, but the enemies of order continue to sow hatred, distrust, and suspicion against the officers. How can such an army be expected to serve its purpose in time of need? Any ministry that restores confidence by putting the unlucky Dreyfus affair out of the world deserves our confidence as a nation.

The most interesting figure in the cabinet certainly is General Gallifet. He is one of the few French commanders whose reputation, like Canrobert's, passed unscathed through the trying ordeal of 1870. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, speaks of him, in the main, as follows:

He is a soldier born and bred. He served with distinction in the Crimean War, where he earned his medal of the Legion of Honor for conspicuous bravery. He served with success in Africa, Mexico, and Italy. At the battle of Sedan he led, after General Marguerite had fallen, the famous charge of the French cavalry at Floing, which all but turned the fortunes of the day. Returning to France after he had been a prisoner of war, he was made brigadier-general, and he served the republic as faithfully as the Emperor. Tho a Royalist at heart, a well-ordered France is his chief aim, and he earned the reputation of somewhat relentless rigor in dealing with the Communards. He loves the army, but he will see fair play in the Dreyfus affair, for he believes that justice only can uphold the prestige of the army.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.

—Kikeriki, Vienna.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

The United States consular service is becoming more effectual in furthering our commercial interests abroad in suggesting practical methods for the introduction and sale of American products. The official consular reports are not over-attractive to the busy manufacturer, and are as a whole often ignored, while they always contain items of profitable interest. THE LITERARY DIGEST, in its broad purpose to do the most good to its thousands of readers, makes it a point to rescue these profitable items under the above appropriate caption, and every weekly issue of THE DIGEST collects and condenses all that is of interest to American producers.

Consul Dudley sends an undated report from Vancouver as follows:

"I have for several months observed the fact that very few sailing-vessels are coming to this port to load lumber for China, Japan, Australia, South America, and South Africa. When I first assumed charge of this consulate, there were a number of such vessels engaged in this traffic. Many boats are needed here and would be chartered immediately if they could be obtained, as the shippers of lumber find it impossible to secure them. The increase in exports of lumber from Washington and Oregon in part accounts for the change. The large wheat crop of last year and the immense foreign demand have also taken up much of the shipping formerly engaged in the lumber traffic, the owners of vessels preferring to carry grain rather than lumber. If there are sailing-vessels on the Atlantic coast seeking employment, I feel very certain they could obtain it by coming to this coast. The export of coal from Vancouver Island is steadily increasing, and sailing-vessels find employment there, altho the largest quantity of coal is carried by steamships. Owners of vessels can secure full information by addressing any of the shipping firms at this port, at Seattle, Wash., or at San Francisco, Cal."

Consul Brodowski writes from Solingen, April 22, 1899: "Millions of knives, razors, etc., are manufactured in this consular district, and the material for the shields is imported from all parts of the world, to the value of tens of thousands of dollars monthly. Any kind of hard wood (walnut excepted), bones of horses and other large animals, deer and buffalo horns, ebony, etc., are used. Cuban

ebony and hard woods are preferred, and it seems in general that the American imports give the most satisfaction. A good deal has been lately imported from the Chicago stock-yards. The largest firms in this branch here are Wilhelm Flucht and Carl Schürmann. I believe that I could do a good deal to further our export trade in this direction if fair offers were made to importers here."

Minister Loomis writes from Caracas: "The Venezuelan Congress, which adjourned on Saturday last, enacted a new tariff law; but, owing to the numerous amendments made to the original bill, it is not possible for me to get a corrected copy for transmission by this mail. It can be said, however, that there will be an average increase of 25 per cent. on existing duties, a very few articles—flour among them—being excepted. In addition to the advance in duties made by the new law, power is given the President to add 25 per cent. more to any or all of the new schedules, as he may see fit. In short, the new law makes it possible for the President to regulate the tariff pretty much as he deems best. The new duties will probably not be imposed for sixty or seventy days. No date, I think, has been fixed for putting the tariff into effect."

Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, transmits to the department a copy of a letter addressed by him to General Otis, at Manila, in which he states that upon relinquishing his position in the consular service he contemplates the establishment of a line of steamers under the American flag, to ply between Singapore and the different ports of the Philippines, especially the southern ones, which can be reached with special facility by way of British North Borneo. Such a line of steamers, of sufficiently light draft to enter the shallower island harbors, would, Mr. Pratt thinks, be useful for the transportation of troops and supplies. The boats would, in the first place, be at the disposal of the Government, and serve, secondarily, for the convenience of the public.

Consul Le Bert writes from Ghent, May 19, 1899: "I have this day received from Mr. A. Heynssens, Rue Haut Port 12-14, a letter asking the names and addresses of important firms in the United States manufacturing dairy machinery, such as churns, separators, butter workers, dairy articles, refrigerators, cheese-making machines, etc. He desires firms not as yet represented in Belgium and asks that catalogs and circulars, with conditions of sale, be addressed directly to his firm. This house is one of the oldest and largest of the provinces of East and West Flanders handling the line of goods mentioned. Upon inquiry, I learn that none of these articles are manufactured in Belgium. The importations to both Flanders are chiefly from England and Denmark. Considering the vast dairy industry of the Flanders and our improved apparatus, there should be, with proper representation, a wide field for our manufacturers of dairy machinery and utensils."

In reply to a correspondent, Consul-General Gowdy, of Paris, under date of February 14, 1899, writes as follows:

"The paving of the Paris streets and boulevards dates as far back as the end of the twelfth century. In the year 1184, Philippe Auguste commenced replacing the beaten ground by stone paving. The localities first treated were the square of the Chatelet, the routes of St. Antoine, St. Jacques, St. Honoré, and St. Denis. It is considered that the department of streets and alleys, as we would designate it in the United States, is one of the most important services in the city administration. The streets of the city of Paris are supplied with four different classes of paving, viz., stone, macadam, asphalt, and wood. There are some streets still remaining of ordinary earth composition, but they were originally the property of individuals and are fast being replaced by other compositions, as they come under the control of the municipal authorities.

"On January 1, 1896, the total amount of stone paving was 1,410,300 square meters (1,686,719 square yards); in 1897, 1,396,400 square meters (1,670,094

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square yards). The decrease between the years was accounted for by the replacing of this paving by wood.

"In 1896, the total surface of asphalt paving was 357,650 square meters (427,749 square yards); in 1897, 372,950 square meters (446,048 square yards)—an increase of 15,300 square meters (18,299 square yards).

"In January, 1896, the total surface of wooden paving was 907,400 square meters (1,085,250 square yards); in 1897, 1,120,000 square meters (1,339,520 square yards).

"On January 1, 1896, the total surface of earth roads was 40,750 square meters (48,737 square yards); in 1897, 40,500 square meters (48,438 square yards).

"The paving stones are generally in block form, 16, 18, or 20 centimeters (6, 7, or 7.9 inches) high, of hard stone. Paving blocks of porphyry are not used now, being considered too slippery. The cost of putting down this paving includes the sand bed, from 15 to 20 centimeters (5.9 to 7.9 inches) thick. Its great fault is the noise it produces. It was estimated that up to 1897, the stone paving of Paris had cost the city 110,484,000 francs (\$21,323,412).

"*Macadam.*—The cost of cleaning and watering is included in the price of maintenance of this paving. The cost quoted is for a depth of broken stones of 35 centimeters (13.7 inches), reduced to 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) by the rolling cylinders. The macadam paving had cost the city of Paris, up to 1897, the sum of 6,448,750 francs (\$1,244,607).

"*Asphalt.*—These roads have a foundation 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) thick of mortar, called "béton," composed of lime, sand, gravel and water, and broken stones, over which is placed the layer of asphalt 5 centimeters (1.9 inches) thick after compression. The asphalt used in Paris comes from Ragusa (Sicily), de Mons (Department du Nord), and Val-Traverse (Switzerland). The asphalt, having been reduced to powder by the action of heat, is transported while warm to the roadway, beaten down with hot metal stampers, and afterward subjected to the cylinder rolling.

"The principal advantage of asphalt is that it produces no noise. The objectionable features are its slippery condition in wet weather, and that it can only be used in level streets. It is chiefly employed in narrow streets or where there is great traffic. Up to 1897, asphalt paving had cost the city 6,448,750 francs (\$1,244,607).

"*Wooden Paving.*—Wooden blocks 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) high and 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) long are placed upon a foundation of "béton," as described above. The blocks which have given the best results are from the pine-trees of the Department of the Landes, and these are mostly used. However, on many of the main thoroughfares the pitch pine of Florida has been employed with marked success. Within a few years, trials have also been made with the hard exotic woods, such as the kauri and teak of Australia and Java, the lime of Anam, the stringy bark, etc.; but these trials have been of so recent a date that they can not be used for purposes of comparison. It is estimated that up to 1897 the wooden paving of Paris had cost the authorities 16,386,027 francs (\$3,162,503).

"The maintenance department of the streets and alleys of Paris is composed of 396 agents, including one chief engineer, 8 ordinary engineers, and 387 assistants, with a pay-roll of 1,350,261 francs (\$260,600) per annum.

"The city spends for the maintenance of the streets, 12,644,592 francs (\$2,440,406); for sidewalks and alleys, 2,009,611 francs (\$387,855); for cleaning the streets and alleys, 9,340,082 francs (\$1,802,635), making a total expenditure for streets and alleys of 23,994,285 francs (\$4,630,897). The figures, as above given, include the salaries of the maintenance force.

"The number of permanent workmen is: For maintenance, 1,902; for cleaning, 3,694; total, 5,596."

The following is a copy of a letter from Consul Dent, dated Kingston, April 27, 1899, to a Pittsburgh correspondent:

"The imports of sheet copper and brass into Jamaica are very small, and come mostly from England. I append a memorandum showing the importations last year. This memorandum shows the values also, from which the prices here can be calculated, tho I am informed the price is regulated by the value in England. The ordinary English measurement is used, not the metric system. Sheet copper for guttering is imported from England in limited quantities in lengths of 5, 10, and 100 feet (the latter made up of 10-foot lengths seamed) in widths of 18, 20, 22, and 24 inches; weight, 16 ounces to the square foot. When the sugar estates were more numerous and more prosperous, sheets of copper were imported for repairing stills and teaches, in thicknesses from one sixteenth to three eighths of an inch; sizes of sheets, 6 by 2 up to 8 by 6 feet; but it is now very rare that any are required, and the importation in this line has almost ceased. Copper for sheathing ships' bottoms is no longer used here, being superseded by yellow metal. Yellow sheathing metal is used here in limited quantity; sheets are 4 feet by 14 inches, 12, 14, 16, and 18 ounces to the square foot. For any further information of this character correspondence may be addressed to Messrs. E. Lyons & Sons, or D. Henderson & Co., Kingston, Jamaica."

PERSONALS.

A GOOD Greeley story is told by a writer in *The Youth's Companion*. He says:

Horace Greeley's sympathy with the working classes was intense, and his indignation toward those who oppressed them was not unlike the "perfect hatred" of the Hebrew king. A graphic illustration of this sympathy and indignation is given in the "Personal Recollections" of James R. Gilmore, who was formerly one of the editorial corps of *The Tribune*.

One winter night two thinly and poorly clad women entered the room of the managing editor and asked to see Mr. Greeley. Mr. Gilmore, who was reading proof-sheets, answered that Mr. Greeley was very busy, and a half a dozen gentlemen were waiting to see him; but if they could wait, he would probably give them audience.

They were willing to wait, and Mr. Gilmore ushered them into the great editor's apartment, where he sat at his desk, with his back to the door, absorbed in an editorial.

Curious to see what kind of a reception he would give the women, Mr. Gilmore lingered near the doorway. As soon as Mr. Greeley had finished his editorial, he turned around and glanced at his visitors. The gentlemen were well known to him, for each man was a prominent politician; but, giving them scarcely any attention, he rose and said courteously to the women:

"Ladies, what can I do for you?"

The younger of the two stepped timidly forward and explained their errand. They were employes in a hoop-skirt factory, where the workwomen had the day before suspended work and demanded an increase of wages.

"What pay do you get?" asked Mr. Greeley.

"Three dollars and a half a week," was the timid answer.

"And how much of that goes for board?"

"Three dollars."

"Do you mean to say that you have only fifty cents a week for your clothes and other necessities?"

"That is all."

"It's a shame—a burning shame!" said Mr. Greeley, quickly. "You wish me to expose these men. I will do it. They shall have a column in to-morrow's *Tribune*."

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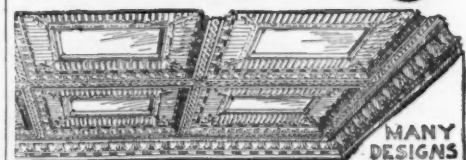
Although not accustomed to subscribing my name to any manufactured product, I gladly do so in this instance. Your nut products are choice, appetizing, wholesome foods, very pleasant to the palate and exceedingly rich in nutritive and sustaining properties.—CLARA BARTON.

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Then, seeing Mr. Gilmore standing in the doorway, he said: "Be kind enough to show these ladies to the stairway, and" (drawing his ear down to him and speaking in a lower tone) "look at their clothes! Give them ten or twenty dollars; I'll pay it."

"Did you hear what Mr. Greeley said to me?" asked Mr. Gilmore of the younger woman, as they reached the door of the outer editorial room.

"Yes, sir; but we don't want alms—we ask for justice, not charity," she answered.

"He does not consider it charity. He thinks it a duty to divide his larger earnings with those who are underpaid. He will be offended if you refuse the money," answered Mr. Gilmore.

"We wouldn't offend him for the world," said the woman, reluctantly taking the offered bank-note. "I shall pray God to bless him."

"Did those women take the money?" asked Mr. Greeley, after his visitors had left.

"Yes; a twenty-dollar bill—I had nothing smaller. But I'll compromise with you for ten," answered Mr. Gilmore.

"No, you won't," said Mr. Greeley, fumbling in his pockets for the money. "But I haven't a dollar. You'll have to get it of Sinclair (the cashier); and mind, if you don't collect the whole we'll have a row."

SVEN HEDEN, the distinguished Swedish explorer, whose work in Central Asia won for him European reputation, is leaving soon for the heart of Asia. He starts from Kashgar for Lob-nor, and hopes to reach that famous lake by the northern route and make a map of Yarkend Daria. He will spend next winter at Lob-nor, and make a special study of the varying bed of the lake with the view of settling the long-standing dispute regarding its character and movements. In the summer of 1900 Dr. Hedin will begin the exploration of Northern Tibet, and the winter of 1900-1 he will spend on the Tibetan highlands, not less than 15,000 feet above sea level, making a complete series of meteorological observations. In the spring of 1901 he proposes to return to India and Europe.

DURING the winter months the little colony of sixty or seventy English people at Teheran organize concerts for one another's amusement. When the weather is cold, of course there is skating. Skating is the greatest marvel of all to the Persians. A few years ago the late Shah, Nasr-i-Din, saw twenty skaters twirling and curling and spinning gracefully on the ice. He was amused; he thought it wonderful. The next day he sent to the legation and borrowed a dozen pairs of skates. These he made his ministers put on and attempt to skate on the lake in the palace grounds. The poor ministers were terribly discomfited, but it was twice as much as their heads were worth to refuse. His majesty was more amused than ever, and he nearly had a fit from laughing.

MRS. BARBARA MOON, who lives at the Kentish village of Rolvenden, says a Dover correspondent, has an interesting history, having been present as a child at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. She was born at Gibraltar in March, 1811, christened at Malta, and when her father, after the Peninsular War, went with his regiment to Waterloo, the child and her mother accompanied him. Her father was wounded at Waterloo and died from the effects. The old lady is now eighty-eight years of age, and has had eleven children, five of whom are alive. An extraordinary thing is that up to the age of seventy she could not even tell one letter from another, but she then began to learn at a Bible class, and can now read with facility. She still retains possession of all her faculties, and has a good memory. She says she

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is what most widely traveled people say of United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. On account of its colossal size the quadrangle about which it is built is quite a large park and grown with lofty and beautiful forest trees. At night when echoing the sweet strains of music and brilliantly illuminated with vari-colored lights, electric fountains, etc., these magnificent grounds become a veritable fairy bower.

remembers, as they were leaving Waterloo in a baggage wagon, one of the spare horses following would put his head into her lap.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, who represented Great Britain in the recent conference at Bloemfontaine, Orange Free State, is a master of politics. In his earlier life he succeeded but indifferently as a journalist and a member of Parliament. But as under-secretary of state for finance in Egypt he made a brilliant record, and his mastery of finance and all details connected therewith is remarkable. He understands the Dutch temperament, and no Englishman is better adapted to settle the Transvaal problems than himself.

MANY stories about the career of Cecil Rhodes are getting into print. He was barely twenty when he left his father's rectory at Bishop Stortford for South Africa, because the doctors told him that only by this change of climate could his life be prolonged. His brother, who accompanied him, met a tragic death while hunting elephants. Cecil set out to earn his living and something more in the diamond mines, but he kept up his studies, and, by returning for a time each year to England, was able to take his degree at Oxford. He was highly esteemed by General Gordon, and only by a mere chance was prevented from accompanying Gordon on his last fatal journey to Khartoum.

MILES B. MCSWEENEY, formerly lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, who succeeds the late Governor Ellerbe as governor of the State, was left an orphan when four years old, and at the age of ten was earning his living by selling newspapers in the streets of Charleston. Afterward he attended a night school and was employed in a printing office. He won from the Charleston Typographical Union a scholarship offered to the most deserving young printer in the city, but owing to lack of means was able to remain at the university only a short time. With a capital of only sixty-five dollars he started a newspaper in a small town, and in this venture was successful.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Poser.—"Never ask a girl if she dislikes your kisses. What could she say?"—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

Unspeakable.—"Yes, poor Mrs. Gabber died an unspeakably hard death." "What killed her?" "Lockjaw."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Correct.—TEACHER: "Willie, where is the capital of the United States?"
WILLIE TODATE: "In the trusts."—*Town Topics.*

Even So.—"My curiosity is running away with me," said the farmer when his two-headed calf broke loose and towed him round the barnyard.—*Exchange.*

Quite Sure of It.—"I wonder if any of the bride's relatives are present." "Oh, yes. I saw some people in the next room, counting the presents."—*Exchange.*

Had Been There.—GOOD MAN: "Do you know where little boys go who smoke cigarettes?"
BAD BOY: "Yep! Dey goes out in de woodshed."—*Chicago News.*

The Diplomat.—MAUD: "I firmly believe that we should love our enemies."
JACK: "In that case, I declare war upon you at once."—*Brooklyn Life.*

At the Royal Academy.—"This portrait makes

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her look prettier than she did when I met her, Jane?" "Of course, ma, the artist paints so much better than she does."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

Pneumatic Sausage.—SQUIFF: "The cycle is superseding the horse everywhere."
BIFF: "Yes; I found a piece of pneumatic tire in my sausage this morning."—*Tit-Bits*.

Using It.—MAMMA (at the breakfast-table): "You always ought to use your napkin, George."
GEORGIE: "I am usin' it, mamma; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it."—*Exchange*.

Particular.—THE GROCER: "Yes, sir, this grano-grino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is predigested."
MR. FADSBY (shuddering): "Bless my soul! By whom?"—*Exchange*.

It's Use.—"Say, I wouldn't be as superstitious as you for forty dollars." "Who's superstitious?" "W'y you. Carryin' a horseshoe to de ball game." "Aw, go on. Dat's to soak de umpire wit'."—*Anonymous*.

An Exception.—ORATOR: "No, gentlemen; I tell you that if you want a thing done well, you must always do it yourself."

VOICE FROM THE CROWD: "How about getting your hair cut?"—*Exchange*.

The Postage.—"The first writing was done on stone," remarked the wise man at dinner. "Great gracious! Think of the postage!" involuntarily exclaimed the rising poet, with a shudder that rattled the dishes.—*Anonymous*.

A Contractor.—FLIM: "What's your business?"
FLAM: "Contractor."
FLIM: "What line?"
FLAM: "Debts."—*Town Topics*.

Didn't Know.—ATTORNEY (sternly): "The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when alone."

WITNESS: "I don't know; I was never with the prisoner when he was alone."—*Exchange*.

More Penetrating.—"As I understand it, an X-ray will go straight through a man's head. There is nothing quite so penetrating, is there?" "Oh, I don't know. Did you ever hear my daughter sing?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Anonymous.—"Adolph, where is the letter I left on my desk?" "I mailed it, sir." "But I hadn't put the name and address on the envelope." "That's just it, sir—I supposed it was an anonymous letter."—*Le Petit Journal pour Rire*.

Bad for Him.—MAMMA: "Bobby, if you saw a man starving, would you give him a piece of your pie?"

BOBBY: "No'm. You said a person shouldn't eat pie on an empty stomach."—*Anonymous*.

Manual.—"I'm in trouble again," said the new reporter. "Here's a story of a debate at the Deaf and Dumb Institution. What head shall I put on it?" "That's easy," suggested the snake editor. "Make it 'Hand-to-hand Contest.'"—*Exchange*.

Better Phrased.—AMATEUR POET: "How's this line of my Ode to My Sweetheart: 'Thy bright eyes outrival twin diamonds?'"

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None in the Family.—PROFESSOR: "This eccentricity you speak of in your daughter, isn't it, after all, a matter of heredity?"

THE MOTHER (severely):—"No, sir. I'd have you to know, sir, there never was any heredity in our family."—*Tit-Bits*.

Use of the Zebra.—A little boy, writing a composition on the zebra the other day, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it is useful for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."—*Exchange*.

In Chicago.—BEANER: "What seems to be the feeling in Chicago regarding the annexation of the Philippines?"

LAKER: "Well, there is a difference. Some of us are for annexation, and there are others who think the city large enough as it is."—*Life*.

Hamlet Also.—"Come and dine with us tomorrow," said the old fellow who had made his money and wanted to push his way into society. "Sorry," replied the elegant man, "I can't. I'm going to see 'Hamlet.'" "That's all right," said the hospitable old gentleman, "bring him with you."—*Chicago Record*.

Compensation.—Father and son out walking. FATHER (to son): "See that spider, my boy, spinning his web. Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that, try as he may, no man could spin that web?"

JOHNNIE: "What of it? See me spin this top. Do you reflect that, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?"—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

A Matter of Finance.—"I can't make out the last part of this prescription," said the new drug clerk with a puzzled expression. "Never mind that," replied the proprietor, "that's only a private mark of the doctor's to indicate the financial standing of the patient, so that I can know how much to charge him for the medicine."—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

Time to Go.—MR. HENPECK: "A New York debating club has decided that a woman is not a man's equal."

MRS. HENPECK: "Well, what of it?"
MR. HENPECK: "I merely thought I'd tell you"

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for fear you might be worrying over the subject." By clever maneuvering he reached the front door first.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

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DOCTOR'S SERVANT: "Doctor's out. Where do you come from?"

LITTLE BOY: "What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here last week."—*Exchange*.

Didn't See Them.—"We tried to keep the railway carriage to ourselves from Liverpool to London," writes a young American bride; "the steamer was so crowded we really had not had a moment to ourselves. At Busby, the guard opened the door, and, in spite of Fred's scowls, lifted a small girl into our compartment, making a lot of apologies about having no place else to put her. She was a real little tow-headed English girl of about seven, and she sat down on the edge of the seat and stared about her. 'What is the matter, Miss Victoria?' asked Fred. 'I don't see the birds,' said the small girl, plaintively. 'Birds? What birds?' asked Fred. 'When I came from my other train, your guard said to my guard: 'Shove her in along wif the love-birds.' 'Where are they?'"—*Exchange*.

Current Events.

Monday, July 10.

—The President appoints officers to the new volunteer regiments.

—The Christian Endeavor convention in Detroit closes its sessions.

—Captain Watkins, of the American steamship *Paris*, in his report, assumes full responsibility for the grounding of the vessel; his license is revoked for two years.

—The United States Government refuses to arbitrate the claims of the Austrian Government for damages arising from the death of Austrian subjects in the Hazleton riots in 1897.

—The Grand Duke George, brother of the Czar, and heir apparent of the Russian throne, is dead; the Grand Duke Michael is declared heir to the throne.

—Lasker wins the Chess Tournament in London.

Tuesday, July 11.

—The United States civil-service commission begins a hearing in Concord, N. H., on charges against Senator Gallinger.

—The President issues an order extending the protection of the American flag to vessels owned by residents of Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

—The National Educational Association opens its annual convention in Los Angeles, Cal.

—The American Line steamer *Paris*, which

Spanish-American War Panorama

Is one of the war books which is likely to be in continuous demand. It is a panoramic record of the triumph of Yankee Doodle. The eagle flaps his wings on every page, and "Old Glory" waves around and above the scene. Prominent officers connected with the war are here portrayed, as well as many of the "men behind the guns." Military life is pictured to the eye, from recruiting to the guard mount and skirmish line. Nor is the ludicrous omitted. The company cook receives the attention due to his importance; the mess is shown; cavalry scenes are given; the hospital arrangements are depicted; the heroines of the Red Cross service are displayed; street scenes in Havana, Santiago and elsewhere are unrolled, the new citizens or subjects (which are they?) of Uncle Sam appear and disappear as the leaves are turned.

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went ashore in the British Channel on May 21, is floated by the salvagers.

—Two British batteries of artillery are ordered to South Africa; the governor of Queensland offers a force for service in case of war with the Transvaal.

Wednesday, July 12.

—Secretary of War Alger again denies rumors of his intended resignation and declares that he will remain in the Cabinet for the full length of his term.

—The Kentucky Republican State Convention is begun at Lexington.

—The steamer *Paris* is towed into Falmouth.

—General Wood quarantines the city of Santiago; the yellow fever seems to be under control.

—Admiral Dewey reaches Suez.

—Aguinaldo makes a speech in which he declares that "many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley . . . for having ordered his representatives to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos."

—At the hearing of the charges against Senator Gallinger for having violated civil-service laws, a violent altercation, nearly coming to blows, takes place between Senators Gallinger and Chandler.

Thursday, July 13.

—Kentucky Republicans nominate Attorney-General Taylor for governor.

—A committee of the G. A. R. has a conference with President McKinley with regard to the pension policy of the administration.

—Herr Rose, formerly German consul-general at Apia, attends a conference in Washington on Samoan affairs.

—The Spanish Cabinet accepts the Queen Regent's offer of 2,000,000 pesetas for the civil list.

—The Boer Volksraad adopts a preamble on the new franchise law.

Friday, July 14.

—Secretary Hay instructs the American minister at Peking to "make representations to the Chinese Government in favor of the continuance of railway concessions made to Americans."

—A dispatch from Kiel says that the German cruiser *Geiger* has sailed for Guatemala to join Great Britain in a demonstration in behalf of the foreign creditors of that Republic.

—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is celebrated in Paris, with much enthusiasm in favor of the army and the Republic.

Saturday, July 15.

—The transport *City of Para* sails from San Francisco for the Philippines, with 44 officers and 978 men.

—W. K. Vanderbilt states that there is no truth in the report that there is a plan on foot to make a through railroad line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

—The mill firemen at Fall River strike.

—The New York State Bankers' Association asks Congress to enact a currency reform measure.

—The Pingree plan for municipal ownership of street railroads in Detroit is believed to have failed.

—Secretary Gage again defends the President's Civil Service order.

—It is said in Washington that the three powers concerned will agree to the abolition of the kingship in Samoa.

Sunday, July 16.

—A negro is lynched in Louisiana, altho not definitely charged with any crime.

—A large number of the employees of the Brooklyn street railroads strike.

—A serious fire occurred in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—Col. William Preston Johnson, president of Tulane University, New Orleans, dies in that city.

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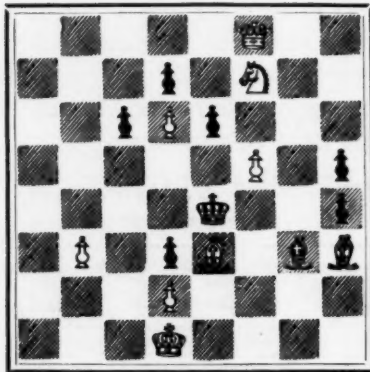
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 398.

BY P. SIEDENSCHNUR.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

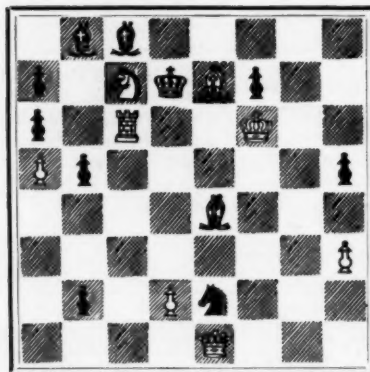
White mates in two moves.

Problem 399.

BY F. A. LARSEN.

First-Prize, *Tidskrift for Skak* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 392.

Key-move, Q-B 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt. A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; R. S. F. Cincinnati; J. J. Post, Ordway, Col.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.

Comments: "A very ingenious case of the Martyr Queen"—M. W. H.; "Killing a bug with a blunderbuss"—I. W. B.; "A neat sacrifice"—C. R. O.; "Easy and pretty"—F. S. F.; "Skillful and beautiful throughout"—R. M. C.; "Very good"—L. A. L. M.; "Key quite obvious"—M. M.; "An in-

teresting study"—J. G. L.; "Good"—A. K.; "Fine composition"—G. E. C.; "A regal self-sacrifice for a good cause"—S. W. J.

No. 393.

1. B-R 8	2. P-B 3	3. Q-R 2, mate
1. Q x B	2. Any	3. Q x Q, mate
1. P-K 6	2. Q-R 8	3. B x Q, mate
	2. Q x B	3. Q x P, mate
	2. Q any on diagonal	3. Q mates
	2. Any other	
1. P-B 4	2. P-B 4	
1. R P moves	2. Any	

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. D. S., C. R. O., F. S. F., R. M. C., L. A. L. M., M. M., J. F. L., J. H. M., A. K., G. P., T. R. D., F. M. M., G. E. C., C. D., H. A. H., R. S. F., J. J. P., D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla.

Comments: "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Its novelty and intricacy are more striking than its harmony and beauty"—I. W. B.; "Key difficult"—F. H. J.; "A good problem, but the plan is old"—C. D. S.; "Unique and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Position, artificial—play brilliant"—F. S. F.; "Too many duals for first class"—R. M. C.; "A peculiar position, all Spanish"—L. A. L. M.; "It hangs together beautifully"—M. M.; "Splendid piece of work"—J. G. L.; "A puss-in-the-corner problem"—J. H. M.; "Capital"—A. K.; "One of the finest"—G. E. C.

The joke of the problem is to discover the reason that the B on any square of the diagonal will not do as well as on R 8. For instance: why will not B-K 5 or B-Kt 7 do? Several solvers tried Q-Q 2 and the Q-K sq, mating by Q x Q or Q x B; but they overlooked Black's answer:

1. Q-Q 2	2. Q-K sq
1. P x P	2. P-Kt 7 ch

A K. and Dr. R. H. M. got 390 and 391. C. D., S. W. J., E. D. Evans, Chicago, Dr. G. Suttie, Detroit, were successful with 390. Prof. C. D. S. should be credited with 387.

Twenty States represented in to-day's solvers.

The probability is that 386 has a second solution. R x P.

End-Game Studies.

No. 3.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

WHITE (6 pieces): K on K R sq; B on K B sq; R on K B 2; Ps on K R 2, Q B 4, Q R 5.

BLACK (5 pieces): K on K R 2; Kt on K Kt 2; R on K 5; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 5.

Black to play. What result?

This position is taken from a game in the Tournament of 1862 (the Rev. J. Owen vs. Mongredien), Black played R-K 4 and lost.

Modern Chess.

The New York Times, in an editorial, says that the games of recent tournaments remind one of the "strife of the two paupers for a shilling."

"The modern game, Mr. Steinitz observes, consists in 'the accumulation of small advantages.' Exactly. That is to say, each player strives to get a Pawn the better of the other, to keep the Pawn to the ending, and then to win with it. . . . "And yet those curious creatures, the performers, think the public ought to take an interest in this performance. . . . The fact that the more of these games are played, the less interest can any rational being taken in the game, unless he be condemned, like the contestants, to play it for his living. It is no longer a game at all. It is a 'cut-throat competition.' There is really no interest in it except to competitors, and their interest is not sportsmanlike, but commercial. . . . There is often, in a whole tournament, not one of the brilliant finishes which the student can find in almost every recorded game of the old players who played Chess for amusement and not for a living, as Philidor and Labourdonnais, and MacDonnell and Morphy and Anderssen. The usual thing is the 'accumulation of small advantages' and the final winning by the accumulation on account of the inability of the other man to stop the progress of the odd Pawn. It is 'two paupers fighting for a shilling.'"

"In other words, that has happened to Chess which happens to every sport when it becomes professional. It is no longer a game, but a busi-

ness. 'I never was, I am not, I never will be, a professional player,' wrote Paul Morphy. And that is partly why, as a recent commentator has said, there are more brilliant endings in Morphy's games than in all the rest of Chess put together."

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Games from the London Tourney.

THE TWO VETERANS.

Queen's Gambit.

STEINITZ.	BLACKBURN.	STEINITZ.	BLACKBURN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4	17 K-R-Q sq	17 Kt-Q 2
2 P-Q B 4	2 P x P	18 B-K Kt 3	18 Q-Kt-B 3
3 P-K 4	3 P-K 4	19 B-K 3	19 P-K 5
4 P-Q 5	4 Kt-K B 3	20 B-Kt sq	20 Kt-R 4
5 Kt-Q B 3	5 B-Q B 4	21 Q-Kt 5	21 Kt x P P
6 B x K 3	6 Kt-Kt 5	22 B x Kt	22 B x Kt
7 Kt-R 3	7 P-B 4	23 Q-B sq	23 B x B ch
8 B-K Kt 5	8 Q-Q 3	24 K x B	24 B-Kt 5
9 P x P	9 B x P	25 Q-Q 4	25 Kt-B 3
10 Castles	10 Q-K Kt 3	26 P-Q 6	26 Q-R 4 ch
11 Kt-Kt 5	11 B-Q 3	27 K-Kt sq	27 B-K 7
12 B-R 4	12 P-K R 3	28 P-Q 7	28 Kt-Kt 5
13 R-B sq	13 Kt-Q 2	29 P-Queensch R x Q	29 K x R ch
14 Q-K 2	14 Castles	30 R x R ch	30 K-B 2
15 Kt x B P	15 Kt-Kt 3	31 R-B 7 ch	31 K-K 3
16 Kt x R	16 R x Kt	32 Resigns.	

THE RUSSIAN BEATS THE HUNGARIAN.

English Opening.

MAROCZY.	TSCHIGORIN.	MAROCZY.	TSCHIGORIN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q B 4	1 Kt-K B 3	18 P-B 4	18 Kt-K 5
2 P-Q 4	2 P-K 3	19 B x Kt	19 B x B
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 P-Q 4	20 R-Q 3	20 R-Q sq
4 Kt-B 3	4 P-B 3	21 Q-B 2	21 R x R
5 P-K 3	5 Q-Kt-Q 2	22 Kt x R	22 R-Q sq
6 B-Q 3	6 B-Q 3	23 Q-Kt 3	23 B-K 3
7 Castles	7 Castles	24 P-K 5	24 Q-B 4
8 P-K 4	8 P x B P	25 Kt-B 5	25 B x K P
9 B x P	9 P-K 4	26 Kt x B	26 P x Kt
10 B-K Kt 5	10 Q-K 2	27 Q-K 3	27 B x Kt
11 K-R sq	11 R-Q sq	28 P x B	28 P-Kt 3
12 Q-B 2	12 P-K R 3	29 P-K R 3	29 R-Q 6
13 B x Kt	13 Q x B	30 Q-K 2	30 R x B P
14 P x P	14 B x P	31 Q-R 6	31 Q-Q 4
15 Q-R-Q sq	15 R-K sq	32 K-Kt 6	32 R-B 7
16 B-K 2	16 B-B 2	33 R-B 3	33 Q-Q 8 ch
17 Kt-K sq	17 Kt-K 4		

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY.	LASKER.	PILLSBURY.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	18 Kt-Kt 3	18 Q-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	19 K-Kt 2	19 Kt-B 4
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	20 P-Kt 3	20 Kt-R 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P	21 B-K 5	21 Q-K 5
5 P-Q 4	5 B-K 2	22 Kt-B 5	22 Q-Q sq
6 Q-K 2	6 Kt-Q 3	23 K-R sq	23 P-B 3
7 B x Kt	7 Kt x P	24 R-K Kt sq	24 K-R sq
8 P x P	8 Kt-Kt 2	25 B-Kt 2	25 Q-Q 2
9 Kt-B 3	9 Castles	26 R-Kt 3	26 Q-K B 2
10 R-K sq	10 R-K sq	27 Q-R-K	27 Q-K 4 R 4
11 B-B 4	11 P-Q 4		
12 P x P	12 P x P	28 Q-R 6	28 Q x Kt
13 Q-R-Q sq	13 B-Kt 5	29 B x P	29 K-K 2
14 P-K R 3	14 B-R 4	30 B x R	30 B x B
15 Kt-K 4	15 B-B sq	31 R x P	31 Q x P ch
16 Q-Q 2	16 B x Kt	32 R(Kt)-K	32 Q-Q 8 ch
17 P x B	17 P-Q 4		

Another Gem from Russia.

This game is a fine example of the manner in which an expert takes advantage of even the slightest slip of his opponent.

Ruy Lopez.

L. MAXIMOW.	J. R.	L. MAXIMOW.	J. R.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	9 Kt-K 4	9 Castles
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	10 Kt(B3)-Kt5	10 P-K R 3
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	11 Q-R 5	11 P-Q 4
4 Castles.	4 Kt x P	12 Kt-B 6 ch!	12 P x Kt
5 P-Q 4	5 Kt-Q 3	13 Q x P	13 P x Kt
6 B x Kt	6 Kt x P	14 B x P	14 B-K 2
7 P x P	7 Kt-Kt 2	15 B-B 6	15 B x B
8 Kt-B 3	8 B-B 4	16 P x B	16 Resigns.

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